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# ARMY

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REGULAR

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# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES

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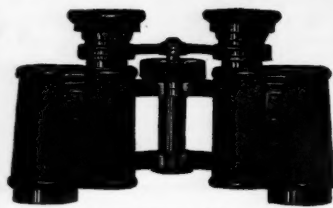


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## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the table of Army Stations this week, owing to the temporary location of the troops in connection with the expedition to Mexico. Any movements of troops reported will be found under a head in the article dealing with the Mexican situation in this issue.

## THE NAVY.

Corrected up to May 2. Later changes noted elsewhere.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.  
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and battleship of Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Thomas Snowden. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
YANKTON (tender to fleet flagship). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

### FIRST DIVISION.

Vice Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Vice Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Hugh Rodman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. John Hood. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

### SECOND DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fechteler, Commander.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fechteler.) Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At New York city.  
KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
MICHIGAN, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1915). Capt. Carlo B. Brittain. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Samuel S. Robison. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At New York city.

### THIRD DIVISION.

Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Coffman.) Capt. Henry A. Wiley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Capt. Guy H. Burrage. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. William M. Crose. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

### FOURTH DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dunn.) Capt. George F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward H. Durell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b).

Capt. Lloyd H. Chandler. Cruising off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail in care of P.M., Cape Charles, Va.  
VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. H. O. Stickney. Cruising off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### CRUISER SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Lieut. Comdr. William D. Leahy. At Port-au-Prince, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At Naples, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Albert W. Marshall. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MARITTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Chester Wells. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmsted. At the naval station, New Orleans, La. Address there.  
NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Mark L. Bristol. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.  
PRAIRIE, transport, 12(b). Comdr. Walter S. Grosley. Cruising in Haytian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Edward L. Beach. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At Puerto Mexico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Rear Admiral Albert Gieves, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. David F. Sellers. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
MELVILLE, tender, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Henry B. Price. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

### Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.  
O'BRIEN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Clarence A. Richards. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Austin S. Kibbee. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur W. Sears. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
PATTERSON (destroyer) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1915). Lieut. John H. Newton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dortch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

### Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Tausig, Commander.  
WADSWORTH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Tausig. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
CUMMINGS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. George F. Neal. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
ERICSSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William L. Pryor. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
McDOUGAL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Fairfield. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
WINSLOW (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Neil E. Nichols. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

### Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan, Commander.  
BALCH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

AYLWIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CUSHING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Theodore A. Kittenger. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
NICHOLSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus E. Watson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Oscar C. Badger. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

### DESTROYER DIVISIONS OPERATING WITH REDUCED COMPLEMENTS.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.  
PANTHER (tender to First and Second Divisions), 2(b). Comdr. Harris Laning. At Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### First Division.

Lieut. Charles F. Russell, Commander.  
SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Charles F. Russell. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Walling. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At Key West, Fla. Address there.  
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
REID (destroyer). Lieut. Charles C. Slayton. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### Second Division.

Lieut. Robert A. Theobald, Commander.  
WALKE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Robert A. Theobald. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Cary W. Magruder. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. George W. Simpson. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. William S. Nicholas. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### Third and Fourth Divisions.

Comdr. David W. Todd, Commander.  
DIXIE (tender to Third and Fourth Divisions), 12(b). Comdr. David W. Todd. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

### Third Division.

Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart, Commander.  
DAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. David W. Bagley. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Randall Jacobs. Lower New York Harbor duty. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Earl A. McIntyre. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Douglas L. Howard. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

### Fourth Division.

Lieut. Halsey Powell, Commander.  
JOUETT (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Halsey Powell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. Lower New York Harbor duty. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Blackburn. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Romuald P. P. Meclowski. Lower New York Harbor duty. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
TRIPPE (destroyer). Ensign Howard A. Flanagan. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

### SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, Commander.  
COLUMBIA (cruiser, second class), 18(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Flotilla Commander.) Comdr. Yates Stirling. Sailed April 26 from Pensacola, Fla., for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

(Continued on page 1174.)



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## MILITARY TRAINING AND CONDUCT.

West of the German Ocean, the Straits of Dover, and the Atlantic Ocean, to any point on the Pacific coast north of the Mexican boundary line, the word conscription is taboo. With our customary habit of using words to conceal thoughts we have strung together that sonorous and deceptive phrase "compulsory military service" and, ostrich fashion, try to persuade ourselves that we have gotten around the matter of conscription simply because we have avoided the use of the word whose dislike comes down to us as a heritage from Revolutionary days and the traditional evils of King-owned armies. But there are forces at work in the country to-day powerful enough and vital enough to make the average man think more kindly of the real idea back of "compulsory military service" than he used to. These forces have nothing to do with war nor preparedness; with the Army and Navy; nor with military affairs in the slightest or most remote degree. They are elements in our civil life that are revealed through the public conduct of the youth of the United States, conduct that is not simply an expression of the innocent spirits of adolescence, but which gives evidence not only of a disregard for the rights of others and of ordinary public decency, but also of an apparently complete failure to take advantage of the benefits of our public system of education. In their milder aspect these forces are not easy to tolerate; while in their graver features they assume a character that is at once the burden and despair of the prosecuting officials of every large city in the country. They reflect a disregard for ordinary decency in the beginning that, when allowed to go unchecked, speedily assumes the expression of a disregard for law that is apt to result in consequences of the most dangerous nature to the individual and to the community.

Although Army and Navy officers are the last men in the country to give public utterance to the word conscription, they are not unmindful of the fact that we need in the United States some force more powerful than our present educational system to serve as a corrective of this evil of disregard of law and of life's amenities. In fact, Major Gen. Leonard Wood said only the other day in the course of a public address that military training would probably have a good effect towards lowering the excessively high murder rate in this country. And officers on recruiting duty are getting to be more and more of the opinion that the freedom of conduct for growing lads afforded by large cities must be checked in some way, and look toward compulsory military service as a corrective, disciplining force of no mean ability as a power for good.

That we have classic examples in plenty as to the marked effect compulsory military training has on the average man on the continent of Europe the literature of contemporary social history bears voluminous witness. What the German army officers make of the eighteen-year-old lads who enter the army in the two years they serve in the ranks is proof enough of the benefits to be derived by such a life. In that time these lads have learned what the law is, what the rewards are for obeying it and the penalties for breaking it. They have learned what discipline is in all its angles; they have learned self-control; and have been improved vastly as units in the community. The French military system shows its effects to a marked degree in the orderly public behavior of Frenchmen that is always the despair of Americans traveling abroad. And the effects of military life in England are to be observed in its finest estate in the retired non-

commissioned officers who act in so many public capacities in the civil life of its large cities.

Compulsory military service may, as yet, be distasteful to many Americans. But there is a steadily growing belief in its power as a corrective agent of public conduct, at least, that may soon crystallize into a definite action for its introduction in this country. The fact that New York state has now made it a law, to a certain degree, is one of the most signal evidences of the growth of this idea that has yet come to pass. Unfortunately, the Slater act is tainted with one weakness that affects much of our legislation, and which weakens it by just so much. This is that it raises a class distinction by making it obligatory for all school boys between sixteen and nineteen to attend drills and military camps, while for boys who work such attendance is voluntary. But it is unquestionably a good strong stride in the right direction.

## NEFF SYSTEM OF SUBMARINE PROPULSION.

A trial of the Neff system of propulsion for submarines is recommended by Secretary of the Navy Daniels in a letter to Chairman Padgett, of the House Naval Affairs Committee. This system dispenses with the use of storage batteries, which have been responsible for accidents to the undersea boats. It also increases the speed of submarines, as the same power is used to propel the boat when submerged as when it rides the surface of the water. A report of the naval board upon a trial of an experimental boat which was built on the Pacific coast has convinced the naval authorities that the Neff system is a mechanical success. There is no doubt in the minds of Navy officers who have investigated the subject that this system will increase the speed and the radius of action of undersea boats and will make them more effective. The question has been raised as to whether the noise of the engines under the water and the wake of the air bubbles which would come from the exhaust of the oil engine of the Neff system would betray the presence of a submarine. This is called a military question, and to settle it the Secretary has asked Congress to appropriate \$340,000 to remodel one of the old submarines by installing the Neff system.

In the course of his letter the Secretary says: "While the probability is that these conditions would exist, the problem is one that can be definitely determined only by experiment, and as it is extremely desirable to get rid of storage batteries if a satisfactory substitute can be found, it is believed that there is sufficient merit in the scheme to justify a trial of it. While recognizing that there are objections to the system which might render it unsuitable, the Bureau of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering nevertheless recommend that it be tested in order to definitely determine its merits." The Secretary includes in his letter a proposed amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, which provides that the owners of the Neff system bear half the expenses of equipping the boat with it, and give the Government the right to adopt any part of the system.

The noise from the oil engines under water, to which objection has been raised by Navy officers in criticizing the Neff system, is caused by a final expansion of the gas after it leaves the cylinder. This is accompanied by rapid, sharp reports and a reverberating roar. Since building the first boat it is claimed that the inventors who have been working on it have silenced this exhaust. This is done by turning the exhaust of the engine into a condenser or a closed chamber, from which it is drawn at a partial vacuum and discharged overboard at nearly the outside water pressure. The remaining noise is due to the clicking of parts of the machinery, and it is claimed that this has been dispensed with by a new system of regulation and adjustment. To prevent the submarine from making a wake of foam the expanded gases are condensed and drawn inboard by mechanical exhausts, and in turn pumped overboard. Underneath the hull the exhaust is sprayed out and carried back to the propellers. If there are any bubbles left they are churned up by the propellers as by an egg beater, thus eliminating any train of air bubbles. The owners of the Neff system say that they have completely solved the military problem, and the Secretary of the Navy has indicated that he is willing to give them a trial.

The necessity for the United States to champion and uphold, now and after the present war ends, the fundamental principles of international law was the theme of an address delivered by Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, at the banquet closing the tenth annual meeting of the American Society of International Law in Washington on April 29. "There is coming a time," he said, "a time which will begin with the restoration of peace to this suffering and war-sick world, when we will have to readjust our ideas as to the rules of international law. I do not mean the principles of that law, for they are immutable, founded as they are on justice, righteousness and humanity. I mean that the application of these principles to new conditions will give us new rules which have never before been recognized or even conceived by the nations of the world, and which cannot, therefore, be now invoked by belligerent or neutral." Submarine warfare was the theme of the addresses delivered at the opening session, particularly in its relation to merchant vessels, most of the speakers favoring restriction of the use of submarines and other new war agencies rather than modification of the international code in their favor. Prof. Raleigh C. Miner, of the University of Virginia, represented the general tone of opinion when he said: "The submarine by its very structure is unable to meet the indispensable conditions of international law. It

would be impossible to modify these conditions without violating the fundamental principles upon which international law is based, and modification would be a backward step toward conditions of barbarism. War is destructive enough, and it would be deplorable if the laws of war were altered in the direction of greater destructiveness." Everett P. Wheeler, of New York, declared that international law had been largely swept aside in the war. "Its fabric," he continued, "is almost as ruined as the great cathedral at Rheims. It is not now an active working code. We must not concede one jot or tittle from the principles of international law, in the interest of humanity. We want something in the future more powerful than mere scraps of paper—an international court with international police power capable of enforcing its decrees."

The annual historical and staff rides of the Army War College will take place this year between May 6 and June 17. During that period the faculty and class will cover 542 miles and go over most of the important battlefields in Maryland and Virginia. The Army War College detachment will leave Fort Myer for Fredericksburg on May 6, and in three marches cover sixty-one miles, arriving in Fredericksburg May 10. The period from May 10 to 12 will be given to study of the first battle of Fredericksburg; May 11, to the operations of Union Cavalry around Chancellorsville; May 12, to general operations of 1864; May 13, movements of the armies from Wilderness to Spottsylvania and the battle of Spottsylvania. From May 14 to 16 the operations of the Union Cavalry in Wilderness and the movements of the armies from Spottsylvania to North Anna during the Peninsula campaign will be studied by the class. On May 17 the opening of the James River will be taken up; May 18 and 19, the battle of Cold Harbor; and May 20, the siege of Petersburg; the study of the Peninsula campaign being concluded May 21. From May 22 to 24 the class will consider Wilson's raid below Petersburg, general operations in 1865, and the operations from Petersburg Aug. 1, 1864, to Appomattox. On May 25 the fight at Trevilian and Jackson's operations from Richmond, culminating in the battle of Cedar Mountain, will be studied. From May 26 to June 1 the class will be engaged in the staff ride, marching through Rapidan station, Culpeper, White Sulphur Springs and North Baltimore, arriving at Wellington on June 1. On June 2 the first battle of Manassas will be studied; on June 3, independent operations of the Army of the James in 1864; June 4, Jackson's Valley campaign; June 6, Early's raid on Washington; June 8 and 9, Antietam campaign. On June 13 the test ride for the class will occur, concluding with a march to Gettysburg, where on June 15 the campaign of Gettysburg up to the relief of General Hooker will be studied. The study of the campaign after the relief of General Hooker will be concluded on June 16 and 17, returning by rail to Washington.

No class is evincing a deeper interest in preparedness legislation than the educators of the country. College men are not content with an academic discussion of the subject, but have taken up all of the important provisions of the Army bill now pending before Congress, and are making known their views on the measure. Aside from the few pacifists that now remain in the faculties of the colleges the educators are unanimously for some form of universal military training. Military training is not only being made a part of the curriculum of all of the progressive colleges, but the college professors are advocating that legislation be enacted which will give all young men an opportunity to take military training. A majority of the college professors think it is as important to make military training compulsory as general education. Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, in a letter to Senator James D. Phelan says: "I want you to know that I am very much in favor of the idea represented by Section 56 of the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Chamberlain, providing for a Volunteer Army. I think it is better to have no army for the present than to develop the National Guard, national being a misnomer. The ideal should be a citizen soldier under the Federal Government. Sooner or later we shall come to that."

In the course of a speech delivered before the Anti-War League of Mount Vernon, N.Y., Representative Warren Worth Bailey, of Pennsylvania, said that one-fifth of all the men in the U. S. Army were deserters. This is a perfectly typical illustration of the loose statements made about the Army by too many public men who ought to know better and which do a grave injustice to the Service because laymen so seldom hear the exact facts when a refutation of such a statement is made. It is particularly inexcusable for a member of Congress to make such a grievous misstatement when there is sent every year to the Congress of which he is a member the annual report of The Adjutant General of the Army, which contains statistics that any member of the Government ought to be familiar with before he talks on such a subject. In the annual report of The Adjutant General for year ending June 30, 1915, the aggregate number of desertions for all branches of the Service, including West Point detachments, Indian and Philippine Scouts, casuals and recruits at depots and en route, is stated at 4,457. This is about four and a half per cent. of the aggregate enlisted strength of the Army, which ranged from 92,877 at the beginning of the fiscal year 1915 to 101,195 at its close.



Two American conditions are turned politely against us in the course of Great Britain's 13,000 word "note" in reply to our Government's protests against allied interference with neutral trade. One of these is the doctrine of "continuous passage" established by the United States Supreme Court at the time of the Civil War, and the other is the enormous growth of the American foreign trade since the breaking out of the present war. The note contends that the practices complained of are "juridically sound and valid" and that the relief which neutrals seek is rather to be obtained by the mitigation of necessary hardships than by "abrupt changes either in the theory or application of a policy based upon admitted principles of international law carefully adjusted to the altered conditions of modern warfare." The note, in which the French government concurs, reiterates the military necessity of regulating commerce to neutrals contiguous to Germany and justifies the effectiveness of the blockade which was challenged by the last American note. The American complaint that methods "not hitherto employed by belligerents" had been used by Great Britain in intercepting cargoes is replied to by the statement that new devices employed in shipping goods to the enemy must be met by new methods and submits a report by Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, commander of the Grand Fleet, in which he points out that the size of modern steamships, the weather, and the manner in which contraband has been concealed make it much better conditions if such steamships are sent to harbor to be searched than attempting that task at sea. Admiral Jellicoe closes his report with this statement: "The difference between the British and the German procedure is that we have acted in the way which causes the least discomfort to neutrals. Instead of sinking neutral ships engaged in trade with the enemy, as the Germans have done in so many cases, in direct contravention of their own prize regulations, we examine them, giving as little inconvenience as modern naval conditions will allow, sending them into port only where this becomes necessary." The note adds that a further reason for bringing ships into harbor is the necessity for close examination of all suspected persons, which has been made necessary by "the German practice of misusing United States transports to procure a safe conduct for military persons and agents." As a proof of the fact that our trade with neutral countries abroad has not been injured by Great Britain's course the note points out that our exports to the Scandinavian countries and Holland increased from \$97,000,000 in 1913 to \$235,000,000 in 1915. "It is, of course, inevitable," the note continues, "that the exercise of belligerent rights at sea, however reasonably exercised, must inconvenience neutral trade."

That the battle cruiser is "the ship for this country" is the plea of Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., in an article published in the New York Times. He maintains that "if we can build 35-knot battle cruisers—and Chief Constr. David W. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, said he had plans for such ships in his bureau—let us build them at once and if the facilities of the country permit building sixteen of them simultaneously it will be a safe policy to build sixteen. We are more likely to need the fullest strength of our Navy in two or three years from now than in five or ten years, and sixteen 35-knot battle cruisers will go far towards rendering us immune from attack. Such an addition to our Navy would put us in absolutely unquestioned second place and might, from the great preponderance of this superior type, make it nearly or quite equal to the navy of any other Power." "Just as the Russo-Japanese war," Mr. Peary continues, "rang down the curtain on the battleship with primary, secondary, and tertiary batteries, and brought in the all big gun ship, so this war is ringing down the curtain on the battleship of 22 and 24 knots, and bringing in the swift battle cruiser of 30 knots and over. There is little or no doubt that these new ships are now the first line of the British navy. They certainly are the pride and dependence of that navy. For every purpose except, perhaps, that of stolidly accepting attack, the battle cruiser is superior to the battleship (always granting it greatly superior speed), and there are dozens of commanders and captains in our Navy who in command of a 35-knot battle cruiser carrying 16-inch guns would gladly try conclusions with any battleship afloat to-day and win nine times out of ten. As to moral effect, unless I misunderstand officers and men of our Navy, the feel under their feet of one of these ships driving at forty miles an hour to meet an enemy with guns capable of engaging that enemy at fifteen miles, the thought that the nation had given them the best there was afloat and expected from them all there was in them, would make a man and a half of every one on board from captain in command to the youngest stoker."

"Medico" suggests that in considering possible changes in uniform the Medical Corps should be allowed the privilege of the corps color, maroon. He says: "The authorizing of a maroon stripe on dress trousers would surely add naturally to the looks of the uniform and help even up a uniform which is at present 'top heavy,' having ornaments of gold and maroon on cap and shoulder straps, with none below the shoulders. And would it be unbecoming the quiet sobriety of a medico to be allowed to line his cape with his corps color also?"

Speaking in praise of the engine room force in vessels of the British navy during the present war, the United Service Gazette, of London, says, in part: "The great increase in the navy and the continuous sea service of every unit of the fleet at exceptionally high speeds have made the demands upon the engineering personnel of the fleet unprecedented in the history of the British navy. It is true that there have been comparatively few actions, but in all of these the strategic and tactical advantage of speed has been an important element in the success. Moreover, the one certainty in our present crisis is the continuous full preparedness of all the ships, and only those who are cognizant of the many possibilities of breakdown or other disorganization of machinery can realize what this means in the engine rooms of high-speed vessels. Overhauls, as a rule, are carried out, in peace time, in the dockyards; but during war a great part of the important work is done on board ship. The engineer officers have done splendid service for the nation, but they themselves will be the first to recognize that the engine room artificer has proved not only ready and willing, but resourceful and untiring in such and all cases. Unfortunately, it is not possible, officially or otherwise, to give details of the work done; but the information we possess encourages us to put forward a strong plea that the Board of Admiralty will not delay any possible recognition of the collective services of this rating in the Navy, and par-

ticularly of the individual services of any one member of the staff. Time and again we have had occasion to put forward the view that in promotions and in decorations for distinguished service the engineering branch of the Navy has not had its full quota, and we are disposed once more to enforce the same view."

"In proportion to our citizens," says the New York Tribune in an article on preparedness, "in proportion to our area, and in proportion to our wealth we have a smaller Army than we have had even during the great peace periods of the United States. In proportion to our population our mobile Army in the United States furnishes us to-day but 397 soldiers per million population, against 436 in 1890, 621 in 1840 and 1,417 in 1810. In proportion to each hundred thousand square miles of our territory, the mobile Army in the United States to-day furnishes, for the protection of that unit of area, but 1,034 soldiers, as against 1,041 in 1890, 1,174 in 1840, 1,984 in 1810. That which will most tempt foreign nations, however, is not the number of our population nor the amount of land we have—each of the hungry nations can secure undeveloped lands in South America—but our wealth tempts them. In proportion to each billion of wealth our mobile Army in the United States at the present time furnishes us but 245 soldiers, against 451 in 1890, 1,761 in 1840, 4,960 in 1810. Yet there are those who fear that we are becoming militaristic! If we to-day had an Army proportionate in numbers to our present wealth as the Army of 1810 was to the wealth of the nation at that time, it would give us to-day a mobile force in the United States of 702,697 fighting men."

The 8th Provisional Regiment of Coast Artillery, U.S.A., under command of Col. S. E. Allen, was concentrated at Governors Island, N.Y., April 28, for drill as Infantry and inspection. All the companies had reported on the parade by 10 a.m., the hour set, and made a highly satisfactory showing. The regiment was reviewed by Major Gen. Leonard Wood and Brig. Gen. H. F. Hodges, commanding the North Atlantic Coast Artillery District. After inspection the companies were loaded once more into their barges and returned to their posts. The regiment was made up of the following forces: Twelfth Band, C.A.C.; 2d Company (headquarters and machine-gun company), both of Fort Totten. First Battalion, in command of Major E. D.A. Pearce, 136th Company, of Fort Hancock; 101st, 165th and 167th Companies, of Fort Totten. Second Battalion, in command of Major H. T. Patten, 3d, 84th, 98th and 122d Companies, C.A.C., of Fort Hamilton. Third Battalion, in command of Major Malcolm Young, 48th, 56th, 76th and 113th Companies, of Fort Hancock.

The Motor Truck Club of America, which is endeavoring to develop a practical system of motor truck preparedness in which all owners of commercial motor vehicles can participate, has received a letter from Secretary of War Baker expressing appreciation of its efforts. After a meeting of the club in New York city last week, at which the recent experimental run of 5-7 ton trucks over a rough country road in a blizzard was discussed, the motor truck reserve committee of the club personally visited Secretary Baker at Washington and laid before him in detail what had been learned on the sixty-five mile run. The Secretary showed great interest and on April 29 the club received a letter in which Mr. Baker says that he considers the information submitted by the club so important that he is sending it to the War College Division for study and report. It is understood that further experimental runs with various types of trucks will be undertaken and the subject will be discussed at the next meeting of the club on May 17.

That the South is awakening to the matter of preparedness was shown by the meeting of the Southern National Defense Conference in Charleston, S.C., on April 28 and 29. The conference was held under the joint auspices of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce and the National Security League, and Governor Manning, of South Carolina, showed his approval of the meeting by extending invitations to the Governors of the Southern states to attend the conference either in person or to send representatives. Mayor Hyde, of Charleston, also extended invitations to the mayors of all the prominent Southern cities that was replied to by a considerable number of these officials, who attended in person. Among the speakers were Alexander Graham Bell, Hon. Henry Breckinridge, Frederick L. Huidekoper, S. Stanwood Menken, Thomas W. Miller, Delaware, M.C.; Col. O. J. Bond, superintendent of the Military College of South Carolina; and J. Bernard Walker, editor of the Scientific American.

Army and Navy officers are used to being called upon to perform such a wide variety of tasks outside of their strictly military duties that it probably did not surprise the officers stationed at Laredo, Texas, recently to be called upon to act as critics of the drama at the request of Augustus Thomas. Mr. Thomas laid the scene of his latest melodrama at the military post at Laredo, and, as he said in a curtain speech on the occasion of the first performance of his play in New York city, he went to Laredo with letters of introduction from Col. Edwin F. Glenn, U.S.A., where the officers there "kindly passed on the military logic" of his melodrama. With his usual tact in public speaking, Mr. Thomas confined his allusion to the officers' assistance only to the "military logic" of his situations. It would not have been fair to them, as he realized, to present them as passing on the ethics of the play, which includes assault, suicide and murder.

In command of Major Manus McCloskey, the 2d Battalion of the 3d Field Artillery, consisting of Batteries D, E and F, left Fort Myer, Va., May 1, on its annual march to Tobyhanna, Pa., where it will conduct the Field Artillery school of instruction. The school will open May 21, when a class of 175 commissioned officers and seventy-five non-commissioned officers of the National Guard will report for duty. The National Guard troops will begin to arrive at Tobyhanna on June 5, and the school will continue until Sept. 26.

The Gettysburg National Military Park Commission has recently issued a new pamphlet giving "The Location of the Monuments, Markers and Tablets on the Battlefield of Gettysburg." The members of the commission are: Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson, chairman; Major Charles A. Richardson; Lieut. Col. E. B. Cope, engineer.

#### SECRETARY BAKER AND ARMY PLANS.

That it is "far better to overweight preparation than to underweight it" was the declaration of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in an interview he gave to the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Secretary Baker is unqualifiedly in favor of active preparedness, he says, because "it represents a power full of possibilities for good." Secretary Baker, in response to the question as to how large an Army we should have to meet future requirements, said: "The War College of the General Staff has figured it out most competently. To give us enough of a garrison to defend our overseas possessions properly and adequately to protect our coasts, these officers say we need a fully trained mobile force of 500,000 men, composed of the Regular Army and its Militia reserve. Then, back of that, there ought to be a citizen force, not first line troops, but troops which had received certain training. This citizen body has been put at 500,000." He said that he was dealing with Congress on the subject and whatever decision was reached he would act in sympathetic co-operation with the legislative branch of the Government and later make such distribution of troops as were required by the needs of the nation. He added: "No country can furnish itself at once with a greater army; it is a task that may take a decade to accomplish, but I see no reason for any delay in our making the start."

"You think the Army can get the men?" was asked. "Why not? The Army of the United States is the best fed, best paid and best kept Army in the world, full of opportunity for advancement, self-improvement and pleasure. The career of an American soldier is not dull. It is fine physical and mental training for an ambitious nature. Oh, don't worry about our getting the men. Once Congress gives us the authority we will attract the recruits; there are 50,000,000 males in this wonderful growing country, and at least half of them form the reservoir of youth from which soldiers are drawn."

"Then the mobilization of the new army is on?"

"Yes," said Mr. Baker, "for after all is counted, mobilization is only the process that must be directed at forces to enable them to move forward. Unless our people are permitted to cultivate the arts of peace behind a bulwark of sufficient force which guarantees them protection from aggression their very liberty is endangered. That is why I have said that a threefold mobilization is necessary, industrial mobilization and spiritual mobilization, as well as a mobilization of the various units of which an army and a navy is composed."

Beyond holding a firm belief that the armament to be installed in seacoast fortifications should be of greater range and power than that which can be brought against it, Mr. Baker is strongly in favor of high caliber and anti-aircraft guns, great searchlights advantageously installed upon both seaboard, the very highest types of military aeroplanes and ammunition for the coast artillery equal in amount to the full accuracy life of the guns outside the continental limits of the United States and half the life of the guns mounted within those limits.

With reference to field artillery types, the Secretary holds generally to the views of the War College. He said: "One of the great surprises of the European war has been the introduction of very heavy artillery moved to the front or somewhere near the front for the special purpose of destroying land fortifications constructed largely of steel and concrete. So far as I can see, there is no present reason for our ordering great quantities of that kind of gun, because there are no such fortifications anywhere on this continent. The experienced head of the Ordnance Department, who has looked deep into the subject, thinks that a piece firing a projectile of something like 400 pounds weight and between nine and ten inches in caliber is large enough to provide at present for a field army. Meanwhile we can go ahead and experiment with the larger units."

#### HOW TO TRAIN NOVITIATE OFFICERS.

The following lessons derived from the over-hasty training of young officers in Great Britain are well worth the study of persons in our country who are interested in the various suggestions put forward for creating corps of reserve officers, or for instituting officers' training corps in colleges and universities. These lessons discerned abroad by Spenser Wilkinson Chichele, professor of military history at Oxford, are published in the London Times. Professor Chichele remarks:

"The first need of an officer is a strong character and the way in which sound teaching helps to form character is by insisting that whatever is learned shall be thoroughly learned. An officer's knowledge to be of any use must have become a part of him. This condition cannot be fulfilled by hasty or superficial teaching. Nor is it possible to raise a young officer's standard of duty by treating him as a school boy. Put him in charge of men and make him responsible for his use of authority and he will quickly turn into a man."

"The steadiness of his platoon, perhaps of other platoons, will depend on his coolness or confusion. If he starts with a confused mind he will find it hard to keep cool. But if he has clear ideas to begin with he may be able to keep his head. What he needs is to have so mastered the evolutions of drill that he can handle his platoon in any formation and change its formation and position without having to stop to think. That is a matter of practice."

"The basis of everything is the actual intercourse with the men; the officer has to learn how to conduct himself and them; how to give words of command and how to bear himself to inferiors and superiors. These things are learned only by doing them. The young officer ought, therefore, to be sent as soon as possible to a battalion to live its life. Discipline is another name for the spirit of a good battalion. It cannot be learned from books or lessons, but only by living the life."

"There are three forms of instruction available. The first is the preliminary initiation into the forms and conditions of the soldier's life, giving the first ideas of discipline, organization, and operations. To give this, for those who have never served in the ranks, is the function of the officers' training corps. The second is learning the art of command. This cannot be learned except in practice nor in any other way than by doing an officer's duty in a battalion. The third consists in acquiring specialists such as machine-gun work or the refinements of musketry. For these special schools are desirable and available."

"The right organization would, therefore, be to give the preliminary instruction, entirely in officers' training corps, to candidates for commissions before their appointment, to entrust the training in the art of com-



mand to the only persons who can give it, the officers commanding battalions, and to leave the special courses in musketry or machine guns to the special schools, to which officers should not be sent until after a certain amount of regimental experience has laid the basis of their military education and made officers of them."

#### TRAINING OF FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE.

The 1st Cavalry Brigade, Brig. Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., commanding, is stationed along the Rio Grande in Texas. The annual inspection of field training of the brigade was concluded in February. The brigade consists of the 3d, 8th and 14th Regiments of Cavalry—150 officers and 2,915 men—with headquarters, respectively, at Fort Sam Houston, Fort Bliss and Fort Clark, Texas. The brigade is scattered along this frontier in sixteen different stations, having at present not more than eight troops in any one station. Among these stations are four garrisoned posts (Fort Sam Houston, Fort Clark, Fort McIntosh and Fort Bliss, Texas); three abandoned posts (old Fort Brown, old Fort Ringgold and old Fort Duncan); and ten camps (Naranjos Ranch, San Pedro Ranch, Roma, San Ignacio, Minera, Del Rio, Sierra Blanca, Fort Hancock, Fabens and Ysleta). There are also fourteen or more camps of small patrol detachments. The line along the Rio Grande guarded by the brigade measures about 925 miles. The brigade performs considerable field duty, outposting and patrolling the border.

The principal function of the brigade commander has been the training of the brigade. The system of training enforced in the brigade is in general as follows: First—A progressive scheme of instruction for the period of garrison training and for the period of field training is laid down in orders from brigade headquarters. Second—A requirement that each troop commander shall furnish the brigade commander at the end of each week a schedule of the drills proposed to be had during the succeeding week, with a statement of the average number of men at the principal drills during the week that has elapsed. Third—An inspection is made twice a year by the brigade commander, at which the troops are tested in their instruction by special tests arranged for the purpose. As far as possible these tests are made competitive. Recruits are drilled for three months before being turned in for duty.

This inspection demonstrated that the improvement reported in 1915 has continued progressively. The brigade, as far as training is concerned, is in first class condition of preparation for war service. This in spite of much patrol work, and in spite of the fact that the 8th Cavalry (old 15th) has been greatly changed, receiving over 200 new men and many new officers, requiring virtual reorganization. There has been much improvement in field instruction, use of saber, rifle, pistol, training of horses, jumping, etc.

During the period allotted to field training the brigade obtained in rifle practice, many of the ranges having to be improvised, a total of 1,628 expert riflemen, sharpshooters and marksmen, this being 667 more than it had in 1913, and 180 more than it had in 1914. The average figure of merit in 1914 was 83.8 per cent.; in 1915, 92.7 per cent. In pistol practice there were qualified a total of 481 expert pistol shots and 499 first class pistol shots, as compared with 274 expert pistol shots and 184 first class pistol shots in 1914.

During the inspection soldiers were tested in estimation of distances. The troops were also tested and instruction was given in the following field exercises: Forming a line of outposts; forming an advance guard; attack by ambush; dismounted attack of a position; mounted attack against outlined cavalry; mounted assault of entrenchments; attack and evasion; pursuit of rear guard. The improvement in performance of field exercises was manifest. Owing to the small size of the detachments inspected there was no opportunity for maneuver problems. In addition the opportunity was taken to test all the officers of the brigade individually in equitation and jumping hurdles and use of the saber mounted. Also frequent conferences were had with the officers.

Much attention is paid in the brigade to the use of the rifle, both on foot and on horseback, firing from the saddle with the rifle being considered quite as important as with the pistol. In this inspection all the troops were tested with the rifle, mounted, galloping on a straightaway track firing blank cartridges at swinging discs, usually tin cans, the average percentage obtained being fifty per cent. It requires a good horseman to shoot accurately with a rifle and control his horse at the same time. But the rifle is more effective and accurate firing from the saddle than is the pistol.

Much attention also is paid to celerity in dismounting to fight on foot and opening fire. All the troops were given a test in this exercise, the quickest time in opening fire being three seconds; the slowest, eleven seconds. The quickest time in getting the horses to the rear was eighteen seconds; the slowest, thirty-five seconds. At this inspection most of the troops were tested in the use of the sword, running at heads, over a track similar to that used in the "swordsmanship test," but without the jumps, the percentage of hits averaging from 54 per cent. to 80 per cent. In the brigade there are 442 men qualified in signaling, and 452 men qualified in packing with the aparejo.

By means of combat exercises, conducted by the brigade commander, each troop underwent a test of from fifteen to twenty hours in field training. The exercise most utilized for this purpose was the pursuit of a rear guard by cavalry, the rear guard keeping in touch with wagons moving two and one-half miles per hour, representing the rear element of a large force. This exercise gives rise to numerous situations—flank attacks, ambush, etc., and necessitates the skilful use of scouts and expert handling of troops.

Since last August portions of the brigade have had much field training during actual contact with Mexican bandits, necessitating experience in patrol work, scouting and in some cases actual fighting.

It can be said, on the whole, that the brigade is now well fitted for an active campaign.

#### PROTECT THE WEAK AND HELPLESS.

(From Life.)

One reads in the papers that the New York conference of the Methodist Church is opposed to all warlike preparation, "except as much as is necessary to protect the weak and helpless."

That much will do very well. Give us the ability to protect the weak and helpless, and the great majority of preparers will be satisfied.

But in order to do as much as that we need a proper Army and trained reserve force and an adequate, up-to-

date Navy. Without a force competent and sufficient to protect the whole country we cannot protect the weak and helpless.

#### NAVY TRIAL OF TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION

Instantaneous telephonic communication by the Navy Department at Washington not only with every naval station on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, but with the battleship New Hampshire, far out at sea, as well, will be effected between the hours of 4 p.m., Saturday, May 6, and 8 a.m., Monday, May 8, as a practical try-out of preparedness. The test has been arranged and furnished without cost by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. During that time the chiefs of departments in Washington will carry on all their business with the naval stations by telephone, while the Secretary of the Navy, the General Board of the Navy, the Office of Naval Intelligence and the Chief of Naval Operations will at the same time receive from the battleship New Hampshire telephonic reports of her search for imaginary enemies, the New Hampshire receiving in return direct instructions from Washington as to her movements.

This will be the first time in history that messages have been telephoned by wireless from a battleship to the shore, and in no country has any such effort to keep in instantaneous touch with all naval stations been attempted, nor would such a feat be possible anywhere except in the United States. For all practical purposes, so far as communications are concerned, the Navy Department will be on a war basis during that time, and much practical data that will be of inestimable value under actual war conditions will be secured.

The test was arranged at the request of Secretary Daniels, and the telephone company not only willingly agreed to make all the elaborate preparations needed, but offered to perform the service gratuitously as its contribution towards preparedness. Many thousands of miles of wire will be turned over for the exclusive use of the Navy Department during the time of the test, and stations located at the four corners of the continent—Maine, Florida, Washington and California—will be included. A special switchboard has been installed, from which direct wires lead to the offices of the Secretary, Assistant Secretary and heads of departments. From these branches direct communication will be had with any point.

At the same time that the wires are being used for telephonic communication they will be connected with telegraph instruments, and telegrams and telephone messages will be sent over the same wire at the same time. In addition to this, between the New York Navy Yard and the Navy Department four telegraphic printing outfits will be put on the wire, making it possible to send six messages in each direction simultaneously over the same wire.

Secretary Daniels has invited the ranking officers of the Navy Department, officials of the General Staff, War College and Signal Corps of the War Department and officers of the Coast Guard Service to assemble at four o'clock on Saturday, May 6, in the Secretary's office, where officials of the telephone company will explain the details of the arrangements and their adaptability to the use of the War Department and the Coast Guard Service.

It is intended to have practically no written communications with the stations during the period of the test, everything being done by direct verbal instructions. The stations that will be connected are located at Portsmouth, N.H., Boston, Mass., Newport, R.I., New London, Conn., Brooklyn, N.Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Annapolis, Md., navy yard, Washington, D.C., Norfolk, Va., Charleston, S.C., Pensacola, Fla., New Orleans, La., Great Lakes Naval Training Station, North Chicago, Ill., San Diego, Cal., Yerba Buena Island, Cal., Mare Island, Cal., and Puget Sound, Wash. The battleship New Hampshire will maneuver outside the Capes of the Chesapeake and well out to sea. The test with the battleship will only be made between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on Sunday, May 7.

#### PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE POSTPONED.

The eighteenth anniversary of Admiral Dewey's entrance into Manila Bay and his destruction of Admiral Montojo's fleet was celebrated in the House of Representatives on May 1 by the rejection of the Clarke amendment to the Philippine bill (S. 381), giving the islands complete independence in four years. The House then struck out all but the enacting clause of the Senate bill and substituted the House measure (H.R. 1), with the following preamble, offered by Mr. Jones, of Virginia. The preamble reads:

Whereas it was never the intention of the people of the United States in the incipency of the war with Spain to make it a war of conquest or for territorial aggrandizement; and

Whereas it is, as it has always been, the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein; and

Whereas the speedy accomplishment of such purpose it is desirable to place in the hands of the people of the Philippines as large a control of their domestic affairs as can be given them without, in the meantime, impairing the exercise of the rights of sovereignty by the people of the United States, in order that, by the use and exercise of popular franchise and governmental powers, they may be the better prepared to fully assume the responsibilities and enjoy all the privileges of complete independence.

After this Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York, offered a motion, that was passed, to instruct the conferees, that reads: "That the managers on the part of the House are instructed not to agree to any declaration or provision setting a definite time, or fixing a definite period, at or within which the Philippines shall be granted independence."

The Jones bill, as adopted by the House, simply provides the islands with a new system of government in which the natives would have a larger share, and follows the lines of the Senate bill as prepared in the Committee on the Philippines. The Senate bill in its administrative features came nearer the wishes of the War Department than the House bill, and some of these features may be restored in conference. Although President Wilson has written in one of his essays, as quoted in the minority report on the Clarke amendment, that "we cannot give the Filipinos self-government; self-government is not a thing that can be 'given' to any people," he wrote a letter to the House caucus requesting them to pass the Clarke amendment. It is said that this issue was one that prompted Lindley M. Garrison to resign as Secretary of War because he believed that the Clarke amendment "marked a cowardly abandonment

of the islands" and had urged the President to oppose it. In the course of the debate in the House on May 1 many references were made to the strategical importance of the Philippines to the United States in any question of the future control of the Pacific, and also to their great commercial value to the country as one of the richest colonial possessions in the world.

#### NAVAL AVIATION INSTRUCTION.

Comdr. Frederic B. Bassett, jr., U.S.N., in charge of the Division of Naval Militia Affairs, Navy Department, has sent a communication to the Aero Club of America stating the policy of the Navy Department regarding instruction in aviation. He says:

"1—The Navy Department has adopted the following policy in regard to line officers (Aeronautic duty only) and enlisted men (Aeronautic Branch): Line officers (Aeronautic duties only) and enlisted men (Aeronautic Branch) of the aeronautic sections and divisions may be instructed in flying and officers and enlisted men (in limited numbers), will be sent to the naval aeronautic station, Pensacola, Fla., for training.

"Note: At present the facilities of the station are such as to preclude the possibility of training enlisted men of the Naval Militia. It is, however, the intention of the Department to take up this training at the earliest practicable date.

"No officer or enlisted man who has not a certificate of eligibility as a flyer will be sent to Pensacola for a shorter period than six weeks. Officers and enlisted men holding certificates of ability as flyers may be sent to Pensacola for periods not less than four weeks.

"No officer or enlisted man will be sent to Pensacola for training unless he possesses a sufficient preliminary education that will enable him to obtain the full benefits of the training."

The executive board of the Aero Club of America, after considering this communication at a recent meeting, issued a statement which says, in part: "Commander Bassett's communication is most startling, and reveals a state of affairs which should be investigated by Congress. It appears that the Navy Department is not taking steps to make up for its deficiency of aviators and aeronautical equipment. This deficiency is such that only four aeroplanes and nine aviators could be sent to the naval maneuvers at Guantanamo recently, and, owing to the shortage of personnel of the S.S. North Carolina, these officers had to do ship duty and had but little time to give to aviation. These four aeroplanes were not equipped with wireless instruments, there being only one small ten-mile set available. Therefore, the fleet could not employ the aeroplanes to spot the fall of shots during the gun firing practice, as is done in Europe. This lack of wireless sets also made it impossible to carry out difficult naval problems, where the aeroplanes direct the movement of the fleet by advising them by wireless of the movements of the enemy's ships.

"As the biggest problem is that of getting the personnel necessary for a substantial air service, the only immediate relief obtainable is by equipping the Naval Militia of the twenty-two states having such organization with aeroplanes and training Militia officers at Naval Aviation schools. There should be immediately established four more large naval aviation schools, and provision should be made to give at least two aeroplanes to every Naval Militia organization."

#### NEW METHODS OF WARFARE.

New methods and inventions used in the present war in Europe are described in an article stated to be by "an American officer, who went through some of the fighting in Europe as a military observer," which appeared in the New York Times. Its author says, in part: "My detail was, for the most part, with the German forces, but I had some experiences with the Allied armies as well. The greatest lesson of the present war on land has been the immense value of the aircraft. Reports which would have taken cavalry several days to compile are now delivered within a few hours. To the eye of the aeronaut the faint wisps of smoke which mark the location of even smokeless powder batteries act as signposts, and it is the matter of a few moments to flash the range of the hidden batteries back to the guns which can sweep the surrounding country.

"Despite the great value of the air scouts, however, it is probable that one of the lasting lessons of this war will be the extension of the cavalry arm of large armies. With the possible exception of motor cycle squads or automobile artillery (armored automobiles and the like) the cavalry is the best equipped to act speedily upon the reports of the aviators.

"The average layman is of the opinion that the Zeppelin has been rather a failure, mainly because the German raids on England have resulted in little. But the Zeppelin has performed duties which, for the most part, have remained unknown, because the big craft, huge as they are, have not been detected; scouting work which has not been widely advertised, but which has been of immense value. It is nothing unusual for these huge monsters of the air to penetrate miles beyond the Allies' battle front and to hover, under cover of the night, until the first streaks of dawn break. Neutral-tinted, the Zeppelins, large as a city block, would rise with the mist, and the military observers could, with perfect safety, make out the details of the enemy's movements. The airship would report its observations by means of wireless, sometimes remaining hidden behind friendly clouds for hours at a time, waiting for an opportunity to make fresh observations. The aeroplane will almost invariably reveal its presence by the noise made by the engine or the propeller. But the Zeppelin is almost noiseless.

"The German government has erected 'war beacons' which, flashing in different parts of the Empire, give information to the aviator as to his exact location. They are constructed on the lighthouse principle, except that the light is projected vertically upward. They are also used as telegraph stations, dots and dashes of light transmitting messages to the aviators. In the immediate vicinity are the landing stages, huge sheets of very thick glass through which shine lights to guide the aviator, and landing accidents are almost unknown.

"The work of the submarines has received so much publicity that it is hardly necessary for me to dwell on this phase. Another lesson taught by the war is that the battle cruiser used in its present type for the first time in warfare is almost certainly the ideal ship of the future, provided, of course, that submarines do not entirely replace the floating armadas. So far as it is possible to judge in the absence of a decisive naval battle, the ideal fighting ship of the immediate future



will be capable of a thirty-knot speed and endowed with a steaming radius of 6,000 miles. She will be armed with 15-inch rifles in center-line turrets, and she will be able to dispense with armor, except around her turrets and the waterline. This class of vessel has proved itself to be one of the most deadly of the new weapons of warfare.

"Consider the tremendous efficiency of automobile artillery. The press has been full of the exploits of the German 42-centimeter howitzers. A phase which has not been given its meed of publicity is the part played by the automobile tractors in making possible the destructive work of the huge guns. The transportation is effected in three units. First, the automobile tractor which carries the artillery crew and tools and furnishes the motive power for the entire 'train.' Secondly, a car with the platform and turn-table for the gun, including recoil gear. The barrel or gun proper is carried on a third car. On level roads a single tractor is sufficient, but in traversing rough country or grades it is often necessary to use a tractor for each car.

"Second only in importance is the armored automobile, which may fitly be designated the 'cavalry' of the motor artillery. For driving an opening wedge in advance of a large invading force, for making speedy observations and dispersing small bodies of the enemy's troops, the armored automobile is practically invaluable. During the first days of the invasion of France much of the success of the German move was directly traceable to the efficiency of their armored cars. It is undoubtedly one of the fixtures of warfare of the immediate future.

"Discussion of the big German guns naturally brings to mind the problem of whether the perfection of the big artillery has rendered the fortification obsolete. The answer appears to be that the science of artillery making has improved so much faster than that of fort building that the forts are practically useless against the fire of modern weapons. This decision, however, is reversed when we consider fortifications and artillery of the same class. The forts demolished so easily were built to withstand 7- and 9-inch siege artillery. When the huge 30.2- and 42-centimeter guns were swung into place there was another story. That fortifications are still a gigantic factor will, in the opinion of military experts, be proved if the Allies attempt to capture the German fortifications, particularly the coast defense forts, where are mounted 15- and 17-inch guns behind ramparts designed to resist projectiles from 12- and 13-inch naval artillery.

"The latest type of German fortification appears very much like a huge tortoise. The heavy steel dome is curved to prevent the impact of gunfire at an acute angle, and it can be rotated around by electric power. The rifles within the dome are mounted like naval guns. The sighting and loading mechanism of the guns and the rotating machinery of the barbette complete the contents of the turtle-like structure. The ammunition magazine and hoist, the engines for supplying power, and the living quarters of the gun crews are situated in concrete vaults sunk in the earth below the barbette. The guns are not turned of themselves, but the entire barbette is revolved. Instead of having long, narrow slits which would admit of the easy entrance of shrapnel, the guns themselves are laid in embrasures and the breeches are moved up and down. Thus the desired effect is obtained without danger to the gun crews. It is the opinion of experts that a hostile fleet could be easily sunk by the guns of these forts before it could inflict any material damage.

"Probably the most formidable of the German forts is that which guards the entrance to the Kiel Canal. This contains a mortar battery, mounting 11- and 16-inch pieces. The direct fire batteries are placed above this battery in tiers, the topmost 176 feet above sea level. The heavier pieces range in caliber from 13.9- to 17.7-inch. The lighter ordnance in the upper tiers consists of 8.2-, 9.4-, 10.2- and 11-inch rifles.

"Coming back to equipment of field forces, one cannot but be impressed with the great importance of the part played by the wireless. The importance of the radio in saving time can hardly be overestimated. The field wireless has enabled commanders to keep in touch with troops many miles distant without laying wires. The field wireless is small enough to be carried on horseback and weighs only about eighty pounds. It has a radius of seven or eight miles. Then, too, there is the automobile wireless, brought to its most useful form by the French army. This outfit can travel 250 miles without having to stop for fresh fuel. The radius of communication is about 200 miles, and the wireless can operate for five hours continuously.

"The necessity for securing proper drinking water in a strange country has necessitated a complete change in the position of the military surgeon. A number of medical experts are sent in advance of the army and immediately behind the first van of scouts. The physicians examine and test the water in the rivers and wells and label it accordingly. This was the plan used by the Germans during their first drive into France, and typhoid was surprisingly scarce in the invading army.

"The average of deaths among the wounded has in most hospitals been less than one in ten. Gangrene and other deadly maladies have been subdued.

"It was formerly the custom to furnish soldiers in the field with their rations uncooked. But camp fires have gone out of fashion—they furnish an excellent target. Besides, soldiers are usually too tired to cook their own food thoroughly. Accordingly, the new field kitchen was developed and all the armies have these enormous, ungainly, shapeless box wagons, which perform the very important function of supplying the fighting men with hot, nourishing rations, something never before attempted on a scale as large as this.

"To sum up the lessons of this gigantic war to date, one could say that it is certain that the nation which has the most complete and best equipped air fleet, submarine fleet, battle cruisers, fortifications, automobile artillery, system of sanitation and commissariat will be the best prepared to wage a victorious war."

A series of articles on "National Insuredness Through National Preparedness," reprinted from the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore, Md., is issued in pamphlet form by the publishers of that journal in an effort to awaken interest in the cause of preparedness throughout the country. The general tenor of the articles, all of which were written by Richard H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers' Record, is to show that "over ninety per cent. of the steel production of this country is dependent upon ore supplies which could be instantly shut off by war. This would mean a collapse of ship-building, railroad operations and the maintenance of an army and a navy. National preparedness is wholly staked on this very unsafe foundation, and is chimerical and an unrealizable dream until radical changes are made in the iron and steel industry. The rounding out

and co-ordinating of our industrial activities are as essential to the insurance of our national life as is the building of a navy and the creation of an army."

#### THE ADMIRAL AND THE SECRETARY.

Writing of "The Admiral and the Secretary and the Navy," E. S. Martin, in Life, says: "The Admiral and the Secretary are both men who have been successful in their professions. The Admiral has succeeded as an officer of the Navy, and is known in all navies as an accomplished naval expert. The Secretary has succeeded as proprietor of a newspaper in North Carolina; \* \* \* no small exploit, and takes a shifty man, quick on his feet and handy with his wits. The Secretary is such a man. He is sober, diligent and active; a good husband, a good father, a useful friend and skilled to make the worse appear the better case when necessary. No doubt he has done some things well as Secretary of the Navy. The reason why the officers of the Navy mostly dislike him seems much the same as the reason why so many officers of Princeton University disliked Dr. Woodrow Wilson. Dr. Wilson disapproved a good deal of the established order at Princeton and tried to change it. Daniels seems to hate the established order in the Navy and to intend to destroy it as far as he can. He showed his hand when he refused promotion to Capt. Templin Potts, who had earned it and should have had it. Daniels, in so far as he can, pits one naval officer against another, using their professional rivalries and jealousies for his own purposes. He is an adroit person. Nothing that he says about the Navy, or anything concerning it, or any man in it, should be accepted at its face value. When probed and shown up in the light of full information his plausible facts usually turn out to be as misleading as his quotations from Fiske. His assertions about the strength or weakness of the Navy are political.

"Mr. Daniels may do some good to the Navy. But a navy is different from a college. It is a kind of megatherium; an out of date institution consecrated to efficiency in destruction, that flourishes best in a somewhat out of date atmosphere. An attempt to make it over to match the standards of prohibitionists and other eager reformatory politicians is amusing to watch, but for men whose lives have been given to the Navy it has its tragic side. When Daniels set out 'to humble that gold-laced aristocracy' of clergymen's sons come to be admirals, it is a serious matter. Daniels is an autocrat. There is no appeal from him. What he says 'is orders.' If navies are so out of date that they must go he is as good a man as another to break the spirit of ours and send it on its way to Davy Jones. But if navies, whatever their faults, are still indispensable, ours should have a different master."

#### ORDNANCE SERGEANTS, U.S.A.

A correspondent sends the following list of Ordnance Sergeants, U.S.A., arranged according to rank; corrected to May 1, 1916. Read down in order of columns.

Mann, O.	Eldridge	Beck
Prentice	Merideth	Fischer
Seifert	Carter	Handel
Wilkinson	Trometre	Benne
Delaney	Howland	Maas
Fitzgerald	Cunningham	Daly
Clarke, H. A.	Preston	Pearls
Guinan	Minter	Powell
Marine	Comeau	McChes
O'Donnell	Hippe	Murphy, P. J.
Blalock	Bigler	Durant
Geyer	Taliaferro	Hamilton
Smiglosky	Dysart	Westover
Gheraty	Brockhage	Butler
Jenkins	Woods	Nickum
Rigg	Johnson, A.	Clayton
Sullivan	Carey	Tibbets
Martin	Rich	Matthews
Poyet	Mann, E.	Sayer
Mack	Lewis, S.	Broadus
McLaren	Nilan	Rauner
Jones	Rice	Clarke, C. B.
Nichols	White	Moeller
Cronin	Ham	Reich
Thompson	Black	McVicar
Williams	Gerth	Warwick
Bates	King	Cain
Childress	Ring	Bell
Johnson, J.	Mattis	Quickmire
Schmitt	Willotson	Eskridge
Park	Babbitt	Marsh
Turley	Kulmus	Reidinger
Feerick	Vaughn	Davenport
Diehl	Caldwell	Lynch
Schafer	Colvin	McIver
Beasley	Grebelin	Woodruff
Waterman	Floyd	Muir
Deeds	Hutt	Duncan
Tittle	Hall	Bon
Chick	Betry	Dreschler
Blitch	Pearson	Davis
McCue	Cooper	Brest
Regan	Brown, G. W.	Happer
Thomas	Horn	Goodman
Nelson	Holt	Cardwell
Bieble	Piersaul	Lewis, J.
Siegmund	Landers	Coombes
Sturdivant	Ackerman	Dawson
Neville	Eaton	Pioroski
Erbs	Bonar	Reiter
Remling	Wilson	Brown, J. E.
Gardner	Jahant	Osborne
Doyle	Chamberlaine	Eccles
Cook	Glancy	Greene
Watson	Bandy	Murphy, J. K.
Starr	Hays	McCormick
Bray	Lacey	McDonald
Aldridge	Inman	
Souders	Cudmore	

Following is the eligible list for Ordnance Sergeants, U.S.A., from the examination of Feb. 1, 1915. (No examination in 1916):

Andrus, Roger Q., Sergt., 44th Co., C.A.C.  
 Barbin, J. H., Batln. Sergt. Major, 3d Inf.  
 Battenburg, H. B., Batln. Sergt. Major, 29th Inf.  
 Bradley, C. O., Sergt., 13th Co., C.A.C.  
 Browne, C. L., Sergt., Troop I, 10th Cav.  
 Cormier, Edward, Sergt., 106th Co., C.A.C.  
 Conrad, J. G. C., 1st Sergt., 106th Co., C.A.C.  
 Chapman, H. E. B., Sergt., 155th Co., C.A.C.  
 Caldwell, E. M., 1st Sergt., Battery F, 2d F.A.  
 Comstock, Sergt., Co. A, 14th Inf.  
 Dingee, G. A., 1st Sergt., 6th Rec. Co., G.S.I.  
 Fredrick, R. W., 1st Sergt., 49th Co., C.A.C.  
 Goosels, Alfred, Sergt., 150th Co., C.A.C.  
 Johnson, O. W., 1st Sergt., 48th Co., C.A.C.  
 Johnson, H. C., Squad. Sergt. Major, 2d Cav.  
 Moody, J. T., Sergt., Co. M, 15th Inf.  
 Mandler, Fred, 1st Sergt., Co. A, 3d Inf.  
 Maloy E. J., Batln. Sergt. Major, 5th F.A.  
 Null, W. F., Sergt., 137th Co., C.A.C.  
 Piercy, J. M., Sergt., Co. A, 7th Inf.

Rogers, O. L., Sergt., 120th Co., C.A.C.  
 Togerson, Fred, Q.M. Sergt., 122d Co., C.A.C.  
 Weinberger, C. E., Q.M. Sergt., Troop D, 12th Cav.

#### JUSTICE FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

First Lieut. George M. Welch, C.A.C., N.G.N.Y., sends us a communication in which he seeks to show the injustice of describing the payment that the Chamberlain and Hay bills propose to give the Organized Militia as "pork," by giving a description of the work required of National Guardsmen which accords with that we have already published in discussing the subject of National Guard pay. Concluding, Lieutenant Welch says:

"The writer does not lose sight of the claim that 'forty-eight little state armies' should not be paid from the National Treasury. True, if no equivalent were rendered the nation. Outside of the Regular Army and Navy, the Guard to-day furnishes the only trained or partially trained body of men in the country. In the Spanish War most of the officers and, it is not too much to say, most of the men outside of the Regular Army had received previous training in the Guard. The Guard has been chiefly instrumental in keeping the military spirit alive among us. Whatever were the faults of the Militia in Revolutionary times, it being a favorite occupation to visit the sins of the great-grandfathers upon their modern successors, the Guard is to-day constantly growing more efficient and more effective, and is now not at all similar to the Revolutionary army.

"It furnishes a splendid foundation for further progress, and if the rights of the Federal authorities to properly train and control the Guard and to avail themselves of its services whenever and wherever they are needed is in doubt (a matter upon which there are two sides), this doubt can and should be removed by a constitutional amendment. The Guard as a whole is willing to give the greatest measure of service which is permitted. It is unwise to surrender that which you have for an unknown thing, unless your present possession be wholly worthless. The Guard is far indeed from being wholly worthless, and it were the part of wisdom to improve it and enlarge its usefulness. There is general agreement among military men that some form of universal military service modeled along the lines of the Swiss or Australian system is what we should have. Unless we do have it in some fashion, for stern necessity will surely force it upon us some day, until all are subjected to the burden now borne by a few, those few who fill the breach for the benefit of the rest should be accorded some measure of appreciation.

"No man who earns his salary should be, or is, accused of taking 'pork' when he receives it, and in justice to the Guardsman the public should remember that he to-day earns every cent that it is proposed to give him, and that under the proposed bill if he does not perform the duty he will not get the pay."

#### GRANT AND LEE CONTRASTED.

Francis H. Buffin, a distinguished veteran of the Civil War, contributes to the Burlington Free Press and Times of April 27 a review of the history of General Grant. We are sorry to find the article concluding with a very unhandsome reference to General Lee. The writer says: "Did Lee show any nice sense of the fitness of things when—as the head of an annihilated cause, beaten to the last ditch—he arrayed himself in a brand new uniform, and girded his futile loins with a costly presentation sword—never drawn in battle—and thus bedecked presented himself before the mud-spattered Union conqueror, in abject surrender? Was General Lee posing for posterity?"

The gorgeous appearance of Lee at the time of the surrender at Appomattox was explained by the fact that being obliged to abandon his baggage, he arrayed himself in his best and newest uniform and girded on his handsomest sword, so that he might save these from the wreck. General Grant had not lost his baggage, but he was temporarily separated from it, so he was obliged to appear in the shabby clothes he wore; thus it was circumstance, and not choice, that explains the gorgeous appearance of the conquered and contrasting appearance of the conqueror. Other than this the article is a fair and forcible presentation of the rival claims of Grant and Lee to the higher rank as a soldier.

"Turn to Grant's strategy," says the writer. "Where, in any war, can you find the equal of the consummate generalship of Grant in the May campaign of 1863? Here he had no advantage in numbers. Moving in a terrain all uncharted—his enemies knowing it well—he thrust in between two rebel armies under able generals. With Sherman and his corps commanders condemning the whole expedition, Grant pushed on and wrought out an operation so brilliant and unparalleled as to amaze friend and foe, and with strategic combinations that remain unmatched he cut loose from his base and fought to a frazzle, or baffled, both opposing armies.

"Compare Grant's use of Grierson's Cavalry in this combination—one of the most brilliant ventures of the war—with Lee's misuse of Stuart at Gettysburg. Has the reader ever traced Grant's masterful strategy—with fearful odds against him—in relieving beleaguered Chattanooga? Is the North forgetting all this? What of Grant and Lee in direct contact? Did Lee ever out-general Grant? Where? Three notable instances display the clash of wits and Grant's immense strategic superiority. After the Wilderness battle Lee was so mystified over his foe's purpose that he telegraphed Richmond that Grant was retreating toward Fredericksburg.

"Now, fix your eye on June 12, 1864. Grant must move out from Cold Harbor—almost impossible—and retain his army intact. Here was a titanic struggle of giants, not a battle with bayonets, but with brains. With Grant it was the crossing of a great river, or—an abject retreat. The longest head got the right of way—and it was not Lee's. The story of how Ulysses baffled Lee and harried him in a fog of doubt for several precious days is most fascinating. Grant, marching his great army—with never the loss of a gun—in an entirely different direction from what Lee supposed, got safely across the James before his enemy guessed it.

"In Grant's strategy Petersburg was captured promptly, but the stupid blunders deferred the realization for ten hard months. If you want a dazzlingly brilliant thrill then follow Hancock's and Sheridan's evolution on July 28 and 29, when Grant again befogged Lee while making ready for the famous mine explosion. Here, again, a blunder made futile this splendid strategy. It was one of the most harrowing incidents in Grant's career.

"When Lee is held up to the American people as of finer stuff than Grant let the Southern idol be tested



with more exactness. In the matter of personal magnetism among their troops Lee was quite the superior. Grant had none of the traits nor the tricks of a McClellan, also never made himself the head of an impressive pageant. Yet an attempt to set Lee upon an eminence above Grant is not a happy venture."

#### W. T. SHERMAN IN THE CIVIL WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

At no time during our Civil War were there any such atrocities perpetrated as have been in this present European conflict, but if the "Official Records" are consulted, you would judge from the correspondence of Gen. W. T. Sherman that he was the most depraved wretch in the world. However, from what he actually did (which was enough) you can see that like the proverbial dog, his "Bark was worse than his bite." In justice to that able soldier it is only right to say that the "Records" also show that after the surrender he, like Grant and other gallant soldiers, forgot the war and considered the man while the bomb-proof politicians came out of the trenches and howled for gore. I will endeavor to show briefly, three phases of Sherman's character, and as they are taken from his own correspondence, they cannot be disputed.

##### 1st Phase—1863:

"The demoralizing and disgraceful practice of pillaging must cease, or else the country will rise on us and shoot us down justly like dogs and wild beasts." (1)  
 "The amount of stealing, burning and plundering done by our Army makes me ashamed of it. I would leave the Service if I could, because I fear we are drifting to the worst sort of vandalism." (2)

##### 2d Phase—1864:

"I feel tempted to start for Savannah and absolutely destroy Georgia." (3)  
 "Burn a house every now and then, and when you reach the road make a big smoke." (4)  
 "I can make the march and make Georgia howl." (5)  
 "I want to make a raid that will make the South feel the terrible character of our people." (6)  
 "I am going into the very bowels of the Confederacy and propose leaving a trail that will be recognized fifty years hence." (7)  
 "I will ruin Georgia, and make a hole that will be hard to mend." (8)  
 "I will demonstrate to the South that war and ruin are synonymous terms." (9)  
 "Send over and burn a few houses of known secessionists and kill a few at random." (10)  
 "I doubt if we shall spare the public buildings in Columbus." (11)  
 "I would not hesitate to burn Savannah, Charleston or Wilmington, if the garrisons are needed elsewhere." (12)

##### 3d Phase—1864:

"The South is broken, ruined and appeals to our pity. To ride these people down with persecutions and military executions would be like slashing at the crew of a sinking ship. I will fight as long as the enemy shows fight, but when he gives up I can go no further. I believe that the people of the South will be perfectly subordinate to the laws of the United States. I would not hesitate to lead them against a national foe. I would blush for shame if I had insulted or struck a fallen foe. I do not believe Mr. Davis was in the plot to assassinate President Lincoln, and I doubt if the Confederate military authorities had any more complicity than I did, and know that the great mass of the Army would scorn to sanction such acts." (13)

And this much for the man who is commonly reputed to have said, "War is Hell."

JOHN C. STILES.

Note.—Colonel Stiles brings together single sentences taken from a number of different letters by General Sherman, which read with their full context might give a somewhat different impression. The references, for those interested in the full correspondence, are indicated by the numbers in parentheses and are from the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, as follows:

(1) Vol. 17, Part 2, page 81. (2) Vol. 26, Part 3, page 574. (3) Vol. 39, Part 3, page 13. (4) Vol. 39, Part 3, page 126. (5) Vol. 39, Part 3, page 162. (6) Vol. 39, Part 3, page 309. (7) Vol. 39, Part 3, page 358. (8) Vol. 39, Part 3, page 365. (9) Vol. 39, Part 3, page 378. (10) Vol. 39, Part 3, page 494. (11) Vol. 44, Part 1, page 799. (12) Vol. 47, Part 2, page 856. (13) Vol. 47, Part 3, various pages.

#### OBSERVATIONS BY A CONSTANT READER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have been a constant reader of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for many years, and recently I have thought I detected in your columns indications that there are in our country two classes of people who differ in their views of the necessity for military preparedness. One class seems to hold that our present military establishment is quite sufficient, while the other class holds that we should be prepared for the worst.

Inasmuch as we are now fully prepared for the worst, there would appear to be perfect agreement between the two classes; and they ought not to call each other names.

One class calls the other "jingo," and, as a return compliment, the terms "pacifist" and "pacifist" are employed. Of these terms the latter is to be preferred, since "kissed" is so much more soothing than "fist."

As a matter of fact, our present military situation is more favorable than is generally appreciated. A certain noted pacifist has stated that we could have a million men in twenty-four hours. This is a safe bet, since we have more than that already in exactly the same condition as regards training and equipment as they would be twenty-four hours after we were to shout "fall in." But our so-called experts err with regard to the value of this million men. Instead of being in the way, as George Washington confessed, or useless, as now predicted, they would really demoralize an invading enemy.

Look at Mexico and behold the terrible effect of one man's running away from an invading force; and then consider a million men all running away in different directions. The enemy could never defeat them, for he could never find them.

It is customary to sneer at the efficiency of our Regular Army, but such a thing is impossible if one is aware of the wisdom and care devoted to the perfection of the minutest detail. To the lay mind it may appear a trivial matter to prescribe that spurs must always be worn when boots are worn. Some have gone so far as to say that spurs are not essential for all purposes when dismounted. Such critics overlook the fact that officers

who habitually sleep in their boots are less likely to fall out of bed if their spurs are attached, and so are in less danger of being crippled when needed for field service.

Another detail in which our preparedness is apparent is the fixing of the size of an officer's mount. A man five feet nine and fifteen-sixteenths inches tall is to ride a fifteen-hand horse, while one five feet ten and one-sixteenth inches tall must ride a horse fifteen hands and two inches in height. But the taller man may have a fifteen-hand second mount. Through some oversight, no provision has been made for a man exactly five feet ten inches high or for one like myself, who is slightly over that stature on rising in the morning and shrinks to a little less than five feet ten inches during the hours when erect.

Just what difference it makes to the Service whether a tall man rides his first or second mount is not appreciated by the uninformed; but let us reason together and we shall see. A tall officer must ride his second mount into battle, for if he should have his first mount killed he would at once become a malefactor, possessing one horse only, and that below the prescribed height. The requirement, therefore, assures that he shall be mounted on his smaller horse, and thus present a reduced target to the enemy.

If Villa is over five feet ten inches in his socks he can be overtaken as soon as he wears out his first mount and has to ride an undersized horse. If he is under five feet ten inches he can be caught only when the legs of his horse wear down so that the animal will be less than fifteen hands. But if he is exactly five feet ten inches he is exempt from these conditions and cannot be caught until he has exhausted all his horses and has worn his own legs off so as to change his stature.

I think it is now perfectly clear that we are thoroughly prepared for peace.

ONE OF THEM ASSES.

P.S.—Please don't blame me for the above.

#### THE U.S.N.A. ALUMNI BADGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

"Alumnus" in his letter published April 22 as to the U.S.N.A. alumni button seemingly forgets that the original U.S.N.A. badge adopted and used for some years was a simple bow knot of very narrow blue and yellow ribbon properly mounted to wear in the buttonhole. It was abolished at the graduates' meeting of 1901, through the efforts of a few misguided individuals who cut and dried the change in advance and sprung it on the gathering without prior discussion. Opposition was, therefore, easily overcome, although it was pointed out that the unobtrusive ribbon had been proved to be all sufficient to enable the graduates to identify one another, and that to hang on their garments signs, legends, inscriptions, designs, prints, pictures, patterns or compositions in alto or basso relievo could not possibly serve the purpose any better.

But there seemed to be an unquenchable desire for identification not only by other graduates, but by the universe generally. Presumably it was believed that there were persons who on perceiving the sign would stop the wearer and after spelling out the legend do something—say, kiss him—to show their pride, joy and gratification that he had not been found deficient in any of the Chinese examinations. The trouble with the present badge, as "Alumnus" suggests, however, is the constant peril of confusing it with the symbol of the Gas-fitters' Union, and, of course, of withholding osculations intended for a star graduate and bestowing them upon a plumber. True, this might be avoided by wearing on ceremonial occasions a simple uniform—say, Tammany's selection for highbrow dinners, said to be "dress suit," red four-in-hand tie and yellow spats—but, on the whole, why not revert to the ribbon?

A button with a gold anchor on it, as "Alumnus" proposes, is indeed neat, but having unfortunately already been pre-empted in Italy, it could only produce heartburnings should it cause retired rear admirals of great girth and dignity to be mistaken for Venetian gondoliers. Besides, an anchor symbolizes stoppage, and the N.A. is going ahead. That's why the galley under both oars and sail was put in its seal.

PARK BENJAMIN.

#### A NATIONAL GUARD EXPERIENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Speaking of the National Guard, as I believe most of us are doing, at the present moment, I want to tell you of a little experience in connection with one of the Guard regiments in Illinois. It may help to enlighten some folks who still labor under the delusion that the Guard is a dependable factor in our national defense problem.

About eight months ago, the adjutant of this particular regiment met a young man, here in town, in a casual way. During the conversation it developed that this civilian had seen service, as an enlisted man, in the Army, and the adjutant made him a proposition to the effect that if he would enlist in this particular regiment, there was a battalion sergeant-majorcy open, which would be given him with the compliments of the outfit. With visions of paper work still lingering in his mind's eye, this man turned the offer down. About two weeks later, the adjutant called him on the phone, stated that he wanted this man in the regiment, had been speaking to the regimental commander, and had a commission as second lieutenant to offer. (Mind you, he knew nothing about this man, except what he could learn from a short conversation some two weeks previously.) This interested Mr. Civilian, and he investigated it to the extent of calling at the armory, meeting the colonel, the majors, and the captain of the company to which he was to be assigned. Then and there, it was decided between this man and the members of the examining board (they have an examination law in this state), that there would be no question about his passing. To use the precise words of one of the majors, "We'll tell you everything but the answers." A week later he had the chance to give the company itself what George Ade calls the Double O, and was convinced that he wanted none of it—that it wouldn't be any particular credit to him to affiliate with an organization where the standard of personnel was so low—more especially when his election was so obviously to be predicated upon instructions from "higher authority" and not from any recognition of worth.

He informed the adjutant of his decision, but stated that his reason at the time was lack of time to devote to the matter, and agreed to take it up later.

A month before the regiment went into camp, he was offered a berth as first lieutenant, and a week before camp, was informed that the colonel had him picked out for the position of captain commissary, and commander of the machine-gun platoon. He had never been any nearer commissary work than to buy things at the Manila sales

commissary, and his conception of machine gun work was even more vague, yet he was offered this important assignment on the eve of camp, when he would be required to run the officers' mess and to display some knowledge of his grade, in handling the machine-gun platoon. He had sense enough to decline, but the situation shows to just what extent the Guard can be depended upon to produce properly trained men in such an important thing as national defense. It was not so much actual ability that was recognized in this man as the fact that he was a man, and as such filled the requirements of the law as to officers, and further, that the word had gone forth from Springfield that all commissioned vacancies must be filled. This regiment had lost one company by muster out, the spring before, and no doubt there were visions of other reductions. Then, too, there is something in the Dick law about regiments having a certain quota before they can participate in Federal assistance.

The situation speaks for itself. It must help to convince skeptics that the Guard cannot be relied upon.

HINDE PO.

#### SHALL WE HAVE AN EDUCATED ARMY?

[By one whose fifteen years' experience in teaching soldiers leads him to believe that the Army can, with less expense to the Government than the usual school methods, fit our most ambitious young men for useful citizenship; and at the same time many times multiply our recruits from the best types of young Americans.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A recent experience in organizing a post school at Fort William McKinley, P.I., greatly added to our zeal in urging young men to mental improvement in the Army. Two hundred and seventy-six men (afterward reaching more than three hundred) voluntarily enrolled to attend, after the chaplain had visited them in barracks to explain the advantages and method of conducting post school. One teacher for every fifteen men or fraction thereof is allowed by law, and as no provision is made in the Philippines to pay for teachers, chaplains must find these as best he can from the enlisted men, after company commanders and others needing clerks and other intelligent men for high places have made their selections.

Among those who offered their services to teach, came Johns. To the questions, "Johns, what educational advantages have you had?" He answered that he was honored with an A.B. degree "from the University of Michigan." His answer that he had enlisted as a private in our Army to study his "specialty," and that this particular branch of research was "The Psychology of Pedagogy" set our thinker running into new channels. We also learned from him that he had been in Germany studying this subject before enlisting, and not finding just what he wished when he returned to America, had decided to enter the Army to have time to study. Why not? On considering the advantages we concluded that he was in the most favorable position offered to men of his bent. He has the most suitable food, exercise, and care without a worry for the "where-withal." Besides every conceivable need, he is given each month fifteen dollars to send his mother, buy presents for his sweetheart, or spend for candy. His drill and other exercises occupied, at that time in the Infantry, three hours a day taking one day with another. He has all the rest of the time for "bunk fatigue," booze, badness or benefit. He ought to have time to study the science of how to impart knowledge or anything else to which his bent inclines.

Among the two men from each organization sent us by the company commanders to take a written examination to prove their fitness to teach, came Jones. To the questions concerning former experience in teaching and whether he wished to teach in the post school, he answered that he had taught several terms in district school, but did not wish to teach in post school. His answers, especially those on English grammar, made us wonder whether he might have sneaked in a set of books from which he quoted. We sent for him and asked why a man who could pass such an examination did not wish to teach other men. In his slow, drawing, Yankee manner, he said he was tired of teaching. "Jones, why did you enlist?" "To avoid teaching school." We jollied him into a consent to try a class, with the result that in our daily visits to the classes, we always found him and his men so absorbed in their books that they seldom knew of our presence until we spoke. His scholars were the most eager to attend and most rapid in advancement.

Both of the men above mentioned volunteered, in addition to the regular morning session, to teach a class in the afternoon in higher mathematics, international law, general history, and advanced English. We have always been able to find men with a college or partial college education, high school preparation, or others, to teach in the Army, and yet have never been able to induce much above ten per cent. of the men to attend school, and have seen posts where less than one per cent. attended.

There are a million young men out of the Army, and thousands of those in the Service, ambitious for preparation for higher planes of life. Why do they not crowd the Army schools, for during five months of each year our Uncle provides everything needed for their education, from a pencil to a teacher? I wanted to say "to an efficient teacher." Is it possible to answer our question without criticizing our superiors? Let us see. The laws governing post schools are made by Congress, eh? and even a chaplain may abuse Congress without danger of being court-martialed. We have found seventy-five per cent. of even the present class of recruits hold up their hands to the question of how many of them would like to improve themselves in soldiers' school, after we have explained its advantages. But actual figures show that only from one to ten per cent. of them ever enter the school. That seems a pity, for in the English army every recruit must attend school until he has passed a certain grade, must pass a higher grade for a corporal's stripes, another for those of sergeant's, and yet another for the post of staff sergeant. The idea of an enlisted man attending school other than that of a military nature is considered to be repugnant to the idea of the purpose for which he was enlisted. This tells why the one to ten per cent., instead of the seventy-five per cent., enter post schools.

Is it to be wondered that soldiers' schools are considered a "farce," and so called by many people? The schools under the other officers, who teach men the arts of war, are never considered a farce. But the post schools are generally under the direction of the chaplains. Does that make them a farce? Are not the chaplains as fitted educationally to teach men as are other officers? Most of them are college graduates, and all of them should be men with degrees from some college of recognized standard. The number of chaplains commissioned are, by no means, sufficient to do this work. Where there are chaplains they usually do the best they can under existing circumstances. Think of a condition wherein Congress makes no other provision for the education of her young



men than to fasten a high school, a grammar school, and a kindergarten to the duties of the men she commissioned to serve as ministers of the Gospel. Would any community out of the Army allow such a condition to exist?

We can only hint here at some of the possibilities our efforts in teaching soldiers have impressed upon us. Two classes of men should be enlisted, even if it should be necessary to assign them to different organizations. One class should consist of those who wish schooling; and the other of those who do not wish to attend school. The British and the Germans employ a separate corps to teach their enlisted men. The Russians are taught by their commissioned officers; the Germans are also when away from the Fatherland. Can our nation afford a new branch of service to enlist and teach a million of our youths eager to enter such a system of preparation for life's work? If not, why can it not be done by the eminently fitted officers now at hand? Yes, including chaplains and doctors. We have always been glad to expend energy in conducting soldiers' schools, and in trying to induce men to attend, sometimes continuing the privilege during all the year instead of the five months provided by law. Officers detailed to teach at West Point feel greatly honored, and would doubtless enter into the teaching of enlisted men with the same enthusiasm, especially the class who enter the Army to be educated. The plan of educating men at West Point might be followed in part, and if no other time could be given, half of the day might be used for military training, and the other half for the schools.

Of course, attendance at school must be compulsory, just as it is out of the Army, and no man should be allowed to drop his course because he became discouraged. But few men live who do not become discouraged, but those who are worth while live through these seasons and master them. We have been many times thanked by men whom we compelled to pursue their studies after wishing to be excused from school. Many of the men who enlist do so because they have met defeat in their ambitions and shrink from the unpleasant circumstances outside, and would do the same in the Army if allowed to do so. This greatly accounts for our "deserters."

A high school course, a course in mechanics, a business course, and one in agriculture, and all preparatory courses leading to these, ought to be enough for a beginning. Naturally those ambitious for mechanics would be attached to the branch of the Service most mechanical, and others to the branch most suited to them.

Some person will, as usual, try to frighten Congress with a picture of the expense involved. It is our opinion that the many rooms now used for other purposes could be used for schools without much injustice to the Service. Why not use the dining rooms, recreation rooms, court rooms, or even the barracks as recitation rooms? Of course, some laboratories would be required, but for those studying agriculture, land is available at most of our posts.

Our inquiry into the methods of other great nations leads us to urge that we give the defenders of our nation the same opportunity for development as is afforded by countries far less able to bear the expense than we. Not only will this bring us a better class of men in the Army, but will send them forth fitted to fill the many vocations calling for efficient men; instead of compelling soldiers to re-enlist, because "no man will hire" those who have been taught nothing during the plastic period of their lives, except how most efficiently to use military weapons by mechanically obeying the orders of superiors.

JOSEPH CLEMENS, Chaplain, 5th F.A.

#### WARFARE IN THE 'SIXTIES.

Brunswick, Ga.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

An article on burning and asphyxiating chemicals in the JOURNAL of April 15, mentions the project of throwing snuff-shells into Petersburg during our Civil War, to make the rebels sneeze themselves to death. I can find nothing in the records to confirm this statement, but I do find where General Pendleton, Lee's chief of artillery, seriously considered a stink-shell, which would suffocate or render the vicinity of each explosion intolerable. (By the way, I believe that Pendleton was an Episcopal clergyman.)

I also find that the rebels were using kites to distribute proclamations to the foreigners in Grant's army, and that General Gillmore, of Butler's Corps, had a line of wire entanglements stretched in front of his trenches at Hatcher's Run, Va.

Of course, the stink-pot was of ancient origin, but I believe that the first instances of the use of kites and wire entanglements in warfare are the ones that I have mentioned.

In the JOURNAL of the 8th, a captain of the 2d Corps, Army of the Potomac, tells of the march of his brigade, on June 30, 1863, thirty-six miles in seventeen hours. While not very rapid transit, it shows wonderful staying qualities. If the captain had refreshed his memory a little he would have picked some other date, however, as the records show the 2d Corps at Uniontown all that day, and going from that point to near Gettysburg on July 1. I have no doubt, though, that the march was made on some occasion, and it surely was going some.

There were several instances of some very lively stepping in our war, on both sides at various times, and not towards the guns either. For instance, at Chancellorsville, where the 11th Corps were reputed to have kicked rabbits out of their line of flight, and at Missionary Ridge, where Bragg's bullies decided that "distance lends enchantment." But for a real classy movement, combining both speed and stamina, the Brunettes and others, who escaped from old man Forrest, at or about Brice's Crossroads, undoubtedly have a record that, up to this time, is unique. According to General Washburn, they covered the ground in one day and two nights, on the home trip, that took them nine days to make going out.

JOHN C. STILES.

#### MASTER GUNNERS, C.A.C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

"Rufus," in a recent issue, gave a brief outline of the course now pursued by the Artillery class, Coast Artillery School. The following is a list in detail of the subjects covered: Algebra, new school; plane and solid geometry; plane and spherical trigonometry; descriptive geometry; analytical geometry; mechanics; physics; optics; mechanism; photography; machine shop practice; war game; seacoast engineering; artillery matériel; ballistics; surveying and map making; drawing machine and topographical.

Each subject is thoroughly covered, and a final grade

of seventy-five per cent. in each, based upon daily recitations, weekly written tests and final examinations, is necessary to qualify. The mathematics, which includes all that is necessary, is covered in the first five and a half months of two recitations daily. Drawing is taken during the entire year and averages about four hours per day. Surveying occupies about fourteen weeks, four hours daily, with the exception of three weeks spent in the field map making.

From the above it will be seen that quite a field is covered and that the course compares favorably with that of most institutions from which we expect to get our reserve officers. Each student must have had at least a year in the Artillery Corps before admittance to the school; therefore his strictly military education is pretty well taken care of. Since 1912 about thirty per cent. of those admitted have graduated, and not all of the eleven are now in the Service. A chance for promotion similar to that given the electrical specialists would help.

RASTUS.

#### A DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Apropos of a "Distinguished Service Order," how would it do to start it by giving it first to those who were nominated by the President to the Senate for brevets for "distinguished or conspicuous gallantry in action" during either the Spanish War or the Philippine insurrection?

Surely men who passed that test should be entitled to a "Distinguished Service Order."

X.

#### PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

A daughter, Ann, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Gordon, 2d U.S. Cav., at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

A daughter, Christine Lazear Gawne, was born on April 28, 1916, at Pittsburgh, Pa., to Naval Constr. and Mrs. J. O. Gawne, U.S.N.

A meeting of the California Commandery, M.O.L. I.U.S., will be held at headquarters, 74 New Montgomery street, San Francisco, Tuesday, May 9, 1916, at 2 p.m. Lieut. Edwin Colyer McNeil, 14th U.S. Inf., spoke on "The West Point Spirit" on April 30 to the men's Bible class in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Col. and Mrs. William T. Wood will be at their quarters at Soldiers' Home, D.C., the last of the week. They have been at the Mayo Hospital for some time, where Colonel Wood had a serious operation. He is now able to travel.

Among those entertaining at dinner at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on April 26, before the Wednesday night dance, were Comdr. and Mrs. George L. Smith, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Sidney M. Henry, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George B. Duncan. Major and Mrs. James A. Woodruff were also dinner hosts in Washington on that date.

Col. James P. Jackson, U.S.A., spent a few days with his old friends, Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Booth, at their home in Washington, en route to the World Court Congress, which met in New York on May 2, 3 and 4. Colonel Jackson was elected a delegate to the World Court by the Loyal Legion Commandery of the United States.

Shippan Point, Conn., has a rapidly increasing colony of Army and Navy people who have purchased homes there. Among members of the Stamford Yacht Club at Shippan Point are Col. Robert H. Patterson, U.S.A., retired, Capt. Brainerd Taylor, U.S.A., Comdr. Earl P. Jessup, U.S.N., Paymr. George R. Venable, U.S.N., Col. F. M. Andrews, U.S.A., retired, Capt. Mathew E. Hanna, late U.S.A., and Lieut. Warren S. Sawyer, late U.S.N. The club will open the yachting season about May 30, but has been open for other activities all winter and has afforded much enjoyment for its members. The Suburban Club of Stamford also has a special membership of Army and Navy people, and a "Preparedness" meeting was recently held there to arouse interest and support for the National Defense League. Mrs. Mary D. Smith, widow of Capt. E. Truman Smith, U.S.A., has recently become a resident of Shippan Point. Mrs. Earl P. Jessup, wife of Commander Jessup, is visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. R. H. Patterson, and Commander Jessup will spend the week-ends with her during her stay. Capt. and Mrs. Brainerd Taylor with their two boys, Brainerd and Harold, have opened their home on Van Rensselaer avenue during the Captain's leave of absence. They will leave the latter part of June in order to make the transport leaving San Francisco July 5 for Captain Taylor's new station at Honolulu. Captain Hanna and Mr. Thomas Robins, of the U.S. Naval Advisory Board, who is also a resident of Shippan Point, are active in establishing a branch of the National Defense League there.

The subscription ball of the Veteran Corps of Artillery held at the Biltmore Hotel, New York city, April 28, was a brilliant event. The entire nineteenth floor of the hotel was engaged for the occasion. Music was provided by the Veteran Corps of Artillery band of thirty men. During a brief intermission the field music of the organization gave a short exhibition of their work. This drum corps has the reputation of being one of the best in the Service. The ballroom was profusely decorated, the scheme of the decorations being palms and spring flowers and a liberal display of the Stars and Stripes, the colors of the Army, the Navy and the city of New York. Supper was served at midnight. Major Charles Elliot Warren was chairman of the committee, and with him were Messrs. Frank Landon Humphreys, Charles Isham, James Mortimer Montgomery, Robert Olyphant, Howland Pell, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Walter Lisenard Suydam and Charles A. Van Rensselaer. Many officers of the Army, Navy and National Guard were present. Among them were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Usher, U.S.N., and staff, Adjutant General and Mrs. Louis W. Stotesbury, Major Gen. and Mrs. John F. O'Ryan, Col. and Mrs. Edwin F. Glenn, U.S.A., Col. and Mrs. Bellinger, Col. and Mrs. O. B. Mitcham, Col. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Col. and Mrs. Haan, Capt. and Mrs. Biddle, all U.S.A.; Capt. and Mrs. Poor, Naval Militia; Major and Mrs. Frank L. V. Hoppin, Med. Insp. and Mrs. Lewis Morris, U.S.N., Col. and Mrs. Louis D. Connelly, 69th N.Y., Lieut. Col. E. W. Van C. Lucas, N.Y., Col. Frank L. Dodge, U.S.A., Major and Mrs. Francis G. Landon, Capt. and Mrs. De Witt C. Falls, all of the 7th N.Y.; Major Hartmann, U.S.A., Capt. George H. White, U.S.A., Comdr. and Mrs. F. B. Upham, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Craft, U.S.N., Gen. and Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgman, N.Y., Major Sanford H. Wadhams, U.S.A., Capt. R. F. McMillan, U.S.A.

A son was born to the wife of Chaplain Clifford L. Miller, 5th U.S. Inf., at Ancon Hospital, Canal Zone, on April 19.

A daughter, Selina Ravenel, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Lloyd W. Williams, U.S.M.C., at Spartanburg, S.C., on April 15.

The address of Mrs. William Fitzhugh Jones and daughter, Madeleine, during Captain Jones's absence in Mexico, will be 409 Tuscaloosa street, Florence, Ala.

Capt. O. P. M. Hazzard, U.S.A., has left Fort Apache for duty in Mexico. During his absence Mrs. Hazzard will visit Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Moore at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.

Mrs. Kochersperger, the widow of Capt. S. M. Kochersperger, U.S.A., and their little daughter, Elizabeth, will make their home with Mrs. Kochersperger's parents, Judge and Mrs. Frank Baker, at 642 Woodland Park, Chicago.

Mrs. J. L. Gilbreth, wife of Captain Gilbreth, Inf., U.S.A., on duty with the New York National Guard, entered a hospital in New York city May 1 to undergo an operation. Her friends wish her a speedy return to her home.

A daughter, Flo Hope, was born to Lieut. J. F. S. Norris, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Norris at Portsmouth, Va., on April 15. She is a granddaughter of the late Dr. J. S. Hope, U.S.N., and the late Lieut. Comdr. George A. Norris, U.S.N.

Mrs. D. H. Gienty, who has been living at Young Hotel, Honolulu, since the arrival of the transport in February, has joined her husband, Capt. D. H. Gienty, at his station, Schofield Barracks, H.T. Captain Gienty is regimental quartermaster of the 4th Cavalry.

A correspondent informs us that Charles Walter Stewart, who resigned Dec. 26, 1914, while serving as first lieutenant in the 5th U.S. Cavalry, is now serving as major of the 10th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force, somewhere in Flanders. Major Stewart was born in Canada.

Cadet Kenneth M. Moore, a second classman at West Point, who is home on sick leave at his home in Washington, D.C., has been restored to perfect health by an operation for appendicitis performed by Lieut. Col. W. C. Borden, retired, dean of the George Washington University Hospital in Washington, D.C.

The friends of Miss Ottola Nesmith, daughter of Capt. Otto A. Nesmith, U.S.A., retired, will be glad to learn that she has scored another New York success in her playing of "Hester Worsley," the American girl, in Margaret Anglin's splendidly cast revival of Oscar Wilde's "A Woman of No Importance," now running at the Fulton Theater, New York city.

The friends of Capt. and Mrs. Brady Green Rutten-cutter, 1st U.S. Inf., Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, will be glad to hear that Captain Rutten-cutter has fully recovered his health, and expects to join his regiment about the middle of June. At present Capt. and Mrs. Rutten-cutter are visiting Captain Rutten-cutter's mother, Mrs. J. H. Rutten-cutter, of Parkersburg, W.Va., where they are being delightfully entertained.

The rare coincidence of three senior officers of the Army being in Rochester, Minn., all there for major operations by the Mayo brothers, is seen this week. These officers, who are now staying with their wives at the Kehlor Hotel, are Col. W. F. Wood, Col. Fred Foltz and Col. John W. Heard. Colonels Wood and Foltz, who were both suffering from gallstones, have so far recovered as to be able to leave Rochester shortly. Colonel Heard, who was operated on for ulcers of the stomach, is recovering as rapidly as the serious nature of his complaint would admit.

Noting the passage by the Senate of the bill, S. 1162, conferring upon Col. James Jackson, U.S.A., retired, the rank of brigadier general, the Spectator, Portland, Ore., says: "General Jackson is widely known as the 'Grand Old Man' of the Oregon National Guard, of which he has served as inspector general for the past eighteen years, or since his retirement from active service. General Jackson enlisted as a sergeant in the 12th, now the 21st, U.S. Infantry at the outbreak of the Civil War. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1863 and retired in 1897 with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and by act of Congress was given the rank of colonel. No man more deserving of the honor has ever been created brigadier general."

Lieut. Frank S. Clark, Coast Art., U.S.A., was the guest of honor of members of the Bangor (Me.) Officers' Training Corps on April 27 at the Bangor House. Lieutenant Clark, who is military instructor at the University of Maine, has been instructing the members of the Training Corps and has given them his services in addition to his other duties. A feature of the evening was the presentation to Lieutenant Clark of an automobile luncheon kit, a gift as handsome as it was practical. Dr. Orman B. Humphrey presented the gift with a few well chosen words, and Lieutenant Clark's response was evidence of his pleasure and appreciation of both gift and spirit prompting it. It was unanimously voted to continue the training begun last winter by a series of supplementary drills and practice out of doors in extended order work. Lieutenant Clark will remain in charge as long as his other duties permit, and it is hoped that the course may be resumed with the reopening of the University of Maine in the fall. It was also voted to enlarge the membership of the corps by invitation to new men between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, who possess the basic qualifications for training as possible officers.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. Ardolph L. Kline, N.G.N.Y., commander of the Old Guard of New York, received what he regarded as "the greatest compliment ever paid a humble individual" on the evening of April 27, when some of his numerous friends of Manhattan and Brooklyn tendered a military ball in his honor at the Hotel Majestic, New York city. The committee which planned the event included Bvt. Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, N.G.N.Y., Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigbee, U.S.N., Comptroller William A. Prendergast, Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, Frank S. Dowling, Borough President Marcus M. Marks, of Manhattan; Borough President Douglas Mathewson, of the Bronx; Col. John J. Byrne, N.G.N.Y., Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U.S.N., Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, Herman A. Metz, Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Borough President Lewis H. Pounds, of Brooklyn; Borough President Maurice E. Connolly, of Queens; Col. Edward H. Snyder and Capt. Walter I. Joyce, Old Guard. Among the numerous guests were Lieut. Col. Augustus D. Porter, N.Y., Lieut. H. G. Cooper, U.S.N., Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Col. E. F. Austin, Lieut. John F. Daniels, Col. Guilford Hurry, Major and Mrs. Walter J. Carlin, all N.G.N.Y.; Commodore R. P. Forshev, N.M.N.Y., Adjutant General Louis W. Stotesbury, N.Y., Lieuts. Herbert F. Emerson, W. B. Phillips and Herman E. Fisher, U.S.N., Col. O. B. Bridgman.

(Continued on a later page.)



## THE EXPEDITION INTO MEXICO.

The conferences which have been going on at El Paso, Texas, between Gens. Hugh L. Scott and Frederick Funston, U.S.A., and Gen. Alvaro Obregon, Carranzista Minister of War, as to the further pursuit of Villa and his bands by United States troops in Mexico have furnished many columns of speculation in the daily papers. Boiled down to actual facts a tentative agreement has been reached between General Obregon and Major General Scott which provides for the joint co-operation of United States and Carranza troops in clearing northern Mexico of bandits, and the much needed use of Mexican railroads for the transportation of United States troops, and their supplies when necessary. While no time limit is set for the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico, that will be done, it is believed, as soon as there are definite indications that American border towns are no longer in danger of raids.

Secretary of War Baker telegraphed May 4 to Major General Scott the fact of the President's approval and it was expected that General Scott would exchange ratifications of the agreement with General Obregon May 5.

The following statement was issued by President Wilson at the White House May 4 concerning the conferences at El Paso: "I have examined, with the Secretary of War, the report made by Gen. Hugh L. Scott of the conference between him and General Obregon, Secretary of War of the Republic of Mexico. The report includes a tentative agreement covering the future operations of both the American and Mexican military forces and evidences cordial co-operation between the two governments in their common purpose. As this agreement is being submitted to the de facto government of Mexico, it would not be proper for me to permit its publication until that government has had an opportunity to consider its provisions. The full text of the agreement will be given out immediately upon its acceptance by both governments. In general I may say that it provides a basis of co-operation which promises to prevent misunderstanding and strengthens the cordial relations of the two republics."

If the agreement is ratified the Washington Administration will permit the shipment of arms and ammunition to Carranza's army. A large amount of arms and ammunition has been held up, awaiting permits to be sent into Mexico.

There is very little news this week regarding the movements of United States troops in Mexico. Some additional troops have been sent from Columbus, N.M., to reinforce General Pershing's expedition in Mexico, and many truck loads of supplies. The column of Cavalry under Col. George A. Dodd, which has been pursuing a large band of Villa bandits under four different chiefs, was reported to have returned to its base at Minaca, April 28. The Villa band is said to be practically all dispersed, numbers of its members apparently holding to the belief that the bandit chief is dead. This opinion is said to be entertained by natives of all shades of political faith. The Carranza forces, south of Guerrero, it is said, have rendered valuable assistance to the United States troops.

P. H. Holly, a rancher who lived fifteen miles northeast of El Rusio, near San Antonio, Mexico, was murdered with his Mexican foreman on the night of April 29, because he had acted as a scout for United States troops who went to the Holly ranch to rid it of Villa bandits under Cardenas. This is the information contained in a despatch from General Pershing to General Funston of May 4. A detachment of the 6th Infantry, under Lieutenant Wetherill and guided by Holly, set out on the morning of April 29 to run down the Villa band. They dispersed the bandits, wounding two men, whom they captured. Holly stayed at the ranch that night. The next morning his body and that of his foreman were found. The despatch did not state whether Holly was an American.

The death of Sergt. Benjamin McGhee, Troop M, 13th U.S. Cav., from wounds in the Parral clash, was reported officially to the War Department May 3. His remains were buried with military honors at Namiquipa, Mexico, May 2. Arrangements were made that the body may be taken home later.

A detachment of negro Infantry moved from Columbus, N.M., May 4, toward the border, according to a press despatch, but the number of the regiment was not given.

A successful experimental trip with the new Army motor field ambulances was completed May 4, when ten machines arrived at Columbus, N.M., from San Antonio, 300 miles south of the border, with twenty-seven injured soldiers. Among them was a Mexican youth who had been wounded accidentally. None of the Americans received their injuries in engagements with Mexican troops.

## STATIONS OF TROOPS ON MEXICAN BORDER.

The post office address of troops in Mexico is Columbus, N.M., and they are included with the troops stationed at Columbus. The stations of the troops as officially corrected to May 4, 1916, are as follows:

Alpine, Texas.—A, 14th Cav.  
Bisbee, Ariz.—I and L, 11th Inf.  
Fort Bliss, Texas.—8th Cavalry, less I, K and M; A, 5th Field Art.; 7th Infantry; Hdqrs. and E, F, G and M, 20th Inf.  
Brownsville, Texas.—E, F, G and H, 3d Cav.; D, 4th Field Art.; 4th Infantry, except E.  
Calixto, Cal.—B and M, 1st Cav.; 3d Battalion and M.G. Co., 21st Inf.  
Fort Clark, Texas.—Hdqs. and F, H and M.G.T., 14th Cav.  
Columbus, N.M.—E, G and H. Engrs.; 5th Cavalry; 6th Cavalry; 7th Cavalry; 10th Cavalry; 11th Cavalry; Hdqrs. and E, F and H, 12th Cav.; 13th Cavalry, except I; B and C, 6th Field Art.; Hdqrs. and A, B and C, 4th Field Art.; 6th Infantry; 16th Infantry; 17th Infantry; A, B, C and D, 20th Inf.; 24th Infantry; Field Hospital No. 3; Ambulance Company No. 3; Field Hospital No. 7; Ambulance Company No. 7; 1st Aero Squadron.  
Crooks Tunnel, Ariz.—Det. K, 11th Inf.  
Del Rio, Texas.—D, 14th Cav.; 3d Battalion, 19th Inf.  
Donna, Texas.—A and B, 28th Inf.; B and C, 3d Cav.  
Douglas, Ariz.—Hdqs. and C, D, K, L and M.G.T., 1st Cav.; Hdqrs. and A, 6th Field Art.; Hdqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, G, H, M and Det. K, 11th Inf.; 18th Infantry; 22d Infantry.  
Eagle Pass, Texas.—G, 14th Cav.; Battery F, 6th Field Art.; Hdqrs., 1st Battalion and A and B, 19th Inf.  
El Paso, Texas.—23d Infantry; H, I, K and L, 20th Inf.  
Fabens, Texas.—K, 8th Cav.  
Forest Station, Ariz.—A, 1st Cav.  
Hachita, N.M.—L and M, 12th Cav.  
Harlingen, Texas.—Hdqs. and B, D, G and I, 26th Inf.  
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.—Guard, 10th Cav.; H, 1st Cav.  
Kingsville, Texas.—K and M, 26th Inf.  
Laredo, Texas.—9th Infantry; E, 6th Field Art.  
Las Cienegas, N.M.—I and K, 12th Cav.; two companies Infantry.  
Lyford, Texas.—C, 26th Inf.  
Madero, Texas.—F, 28th Inf.  
Marfa, Texas.—E, 14th Cav.

McAllen, Texas.—G, 28th Inf.  
Fort McIntosh, Texas.—K, L and M, 14th Cav.  
Mercedes, Texas.—L, 26th Inf.  
Mission, Texas.—Hdqs. and I and K, 28th Inf.; D, 3d Cav.  
Mount Riley, N.M.—G, 12th Cav.  
Naco, Ariz.—E and G, 1st Cav.  
Nogales, Ariz.—F, 1st Cav.; D, 6th Field Art.; 12th Infantry, less B and D.  
Olmite, Texas.—E, 4th Inf.  
Penitas, Texas.—L, 28th Inf.  
Pharr, Texas.—H, 28th Inf.  
Presidio, Texas.—B, 14th Cav.  
Progreso, Texas.—C, 28th Inf.  
Rabb's Ranch, Texas.—A, 3d Cav.  
Rio Grande City, Texas.—I and K, 3d Cav.  
Roma, Texas.—M, 3d Cav.  
San Fordyce, Texas.—M, 28th Inf.; L, 3d Cav.  
San Bernardino, Ariz.—F, 11th Inf.  
San Benito, Texas.—A, E, F and H, 26th Inf.  
San Juan, Texas.—D and E, 28th Inf.  
San Ygnacio, Texas.—I, 14th Cav.  
Sierra Blanca, Texas.—M, 8th Cav.  
Slaughter's Ranch, N.M.—I, 1st Cav.  
Valentine, Texas.—C, 14th Cav.  
Victoria, Texas.—One company Inf.  
Yuleta, Texas.—I, 8th Cav.  
Yuma, Ariz.—B and D, 12th Inf.

The "National Service School," composed of some 500 young women, conducted under the direction of the wives of several high officers of the U.S. Army, opened at Chevy Chase, Md., May 1, to continue two weeks. Among those who have enlisted are young society women of Washington, New York and other cities. President Wilson delivered a speech to the students. The 500 young women have been organized into four companies and two battalions. The uniform prescribed is a khaki coat, a khaki hat and a soldier's hat. A white skirt for Sunday also will be necessary and the regulations direct that this garment must be eight inches from the ground. The day's work begins at 6:30 in the morning, and taps will be sounded at 9:30 p.m. Setting up exercises, class work drill, lectures and a few hours of recreation and entertainment will comprise the routine for each day. The principal feature of the instruction is surgical dressing, conducted by Miss N. E. Mahan, a trained nurse in the Red Cross service. About 3,600 yards of gauze have been prepared to be made up into bandages and dressings for distribution through the Red Cross to service kits for the men of the U.S. Army. A course in diet cooking for the invalided and the making of garments for hospital use is also an important feature, and is under the direction of Miss Caroline Lampson. The principal officers selected are as follows: Commandant, Elizabeth Elliott Poe, wife of the late Gen. O. M. Poe, U.S.A.; adjutant general, Villa Poe Wilson; inspectors, Mrs. Mary L. Tucker and Mrs. F. S. Wilson; aids, Mrs. James M. Thompson, Mrs. F. G. Odenheimer, Mrs. B. R. Russell, Miss Mary Baker and Mrs. H. B. Joy. Mrs. Dewey, wife of the Admiral of the Navy; Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, wife of the Chief of Staff of the Army, and Mrs. George Barnett, wife of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, were named as honorary commandants. The idea of the women's camp was suggested and executed by Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Barnett. Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Col. Charles A. Doyen, U.S. M.C., Major George P. Ahern, U.S.A., Dr. A. M. Fauntleroy, U.S.N., Mrs. George O. Totten and Dr. W. M. Davis.

The National Security League held its first annual national convention in New York city on May 3 with delegates present from every part of the United States, representing 160 branches of the league, which is now fourteen months old. Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, was elected president of the league, to succeed S. Stanwood Menken, who, after being elected by a unanimous vote, declined to accept the office again, on the ground that some man more widely known than he was would be of more service to the league as its head. Mr. Menken was nominated for the office after the reading of a letter from Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, praising the work for national preparedness done by Mr. Menken. At the convention the league decided upon the following program for the coming year: 1, Insistence upon the immediate passage of the bills increasing the strength of the Army; 2, immediate measures to bring the Navy to second place among the sea forces of the world; 3, compulsory military training of all boys; 4, the development of American nationalism. The following list of officers and directors was elected: Honorary president, Joseph H. Choate; honorary vice president, Alton B. Parker; president, Robert Bacon; vice presidents, S. Stanwood Menken, New York; George Wharton Pepper, Philadelphia; Frederic L. Huidekoper, Washington; Eric Fisher Wood, Sewickley, Pa.; George von L. Meyer, Boston; Willet M. Spooner, Milwaukee, and Luke E. Wright, Nashville, Tenn.; secretary, Herbert Barry; treasurer, E. H. Clark; chairman board of directors, Charles E. Lydecker; directors, Franklin Q. Brown, Charles E. Lydecker, H. H. Chamberlain, Henry L. Stimson, Willing Hare, W. C. Church, H. B. Harris, Chase Mellen and Lawrence Abbott; delegates, John F. Stevens, Ralph D. Mershon, William H. Wiley, C. C. Webb, Henry A. Wise Wood, Raymond B. Price, Arthur Woods, C. W. Feigenspan, Robert B. Perkins, Robert L. Bacon, Karl H. Behr, Alexander Laughlin, D. J. Haft and W. H. Hobbs.

In the course of his address on "National Duty and International Ideals" before the Illinois Bar Association in Chicago on April 29 ex-President Theodore Roosevelt made an appeal for the navy because "the Navy stands foremost." Arguing on this line, Mr. Roosevelt said: "We need beyond everything else a first class Navy. We cannot possibly get it unless the naval program is handled with steady wisdom from the standpoint of a nation that accepts the upbuilding and upkeep of such a navy as cardinal points of continuous policy. The Navy should be trained in deep water, in salt water; and it should be trained always with one end in view, to increase its fighting efficiency. It is not an educational institution. It is Uncle Sam's right arm of defense, and that arm is meant to hold the sword and not the pen. The minute the effort is made to turn a battleship into an ambulatory schoolhouse we spoil the battleship without getting the schoolhouse. The Navy stands foremost. But to rely only on the Navy would be as foolish as in a battle to rely only upon infantry or only upon artillery or only upon trench digging. Back of the Navy must stand the Regular Army; and back of the Regular Army must stand the trained strength of the nation. The preparedness of a big, highly efficient Navy and a small, highly efficient Regular Army will meet our immediate needs and can be immediately undertaken. But ultimately and to meet our permanent needs I believe with all my heart in universal training

and universal service on some modification of the Swiss and Australian systems adapted to the needs of our American life."

The Official Information Bureau of Switzerland in New York city is to give a free exhibition of photographs showing how Switzerland has handled the preparedness question. An announcement of it says: "Switzerland, the much discussed 'Island of Peace in a Sea of War,' which can certainly not be accused of being in the clutch of militarism, has shown the world what preparedness by means of a rational military system can do. It has saved her people from the deplorable fate of Belgium. The Swiss system of national defense has for many months been the topic of the day in this country, and it is therefore not necessary to offer further explanations. It will, however, interest many American citizens to see by an actual photographic display how the little Alpine republic is drilling her model army of citizen soldiers, and in order to illustrate what the Swiss understand under preparedness the Official Information Bureau of Switzerland, 241 Fifth avenue, New York city (where everything about touring, education and residence in Switzerland may be known), has arranged a most noteworthy exhibition of Swiss military photographs which give an excellent idea of the manner in which Swiss soldiers are trained to safeguard the country's integrity. A cordial invitation is issued to all readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to see this exhibit, open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturday from 9 a.m. to 12 noon."

Speaking before the American Academy of Political and Social Science on April 29, Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., urged the importance of the United States securing "command of the air," and continued: "Great and important as is a sufficient Navy for our safety, I speak advisedly when I say that our air service of the near future will be more vital to our safety than our Navy and Army combined. The aeroplane has completely changed modern warfare. Surprise attacks are no longer possible. And if one of the contestants can secure command of the air and deprive the other of it conditions immediately become those of a fight between a blind man and one in possession of his eyes. An attack upon us must come by sea. Our coast line as a base gives us an inestimable advantage in aerial warfare, and will enable us to send out such a veritable cloud of aeroplanes as would completely overwhelm and destroy any number of aeroplanes that could be transported on the decks of a hostile fleet, thus leaving us in the possession of our eyes and the enemy blinded. A single squadron of aeroplanes sweeping across New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington, in a frightful shower of falling bombs, would cause more damage in an hour than our entire air service would cost. We should have not less than 2,000 seaplanes ready for duty on the Atlantic coast, and an equal number on the Pacific. Five thousand on each coast would be much better."

Under the name of a "new gun marvel" considerable is appearing in the daily press concerning a bomb thrower, the patent for which is held by Mrs. F. McMillan Stanton, of Whitestone, L.I., but which is stated to be the idea of an inventor whose name has not been made public. A preliminary test of the invention held at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground by ordnance officers of the Army indicated that it is one of those impracticable ideas which are so frequently exploited in the press. The invention throws bombs or other projectiles by centrifugal force. The bombs are attached to a wheel from which they are released automatically when the wheel is running at a high rate of speed. Before the invention can be of any use a number of its defects must be remedied. The inventor insists that he can overcome these defects and will submit his bomb thrower to another test. The idea of using centrifugal force to discharge missiles is, of course, an old one and it is to be doubted whether the present invention will prove more effective than previous ones of the same general character. Superiority is claimed for it, however, in that the projectile is not discharged through a tube or barrel, and that in spite of this it has great accuracy of aim. In the preliminary tests at Sandy Hook so small a model was used that the results were not of much value.

After causing more than \$8,000,000 damage to property in the central portion of Dublin alone and casualties numbering 2,000 the Irish rebellion came to an end on May 1, when the rebels surrendered both in Dublin and in the other portions of Ireland that had been in revolt. The leaders of the outbreak were taken to London for trial, and on the morning of May 2 three of the signatories to the republican proclamation in Ireland were shot at the Tower of London after being tried by court-martial and declared guilty. These included Patrick H. Pearse, styled the "provisional President of Ireland"; Thomas J. Clark and Thomas MacDonagh. The three other signers of the proclamation were sentenced to three years' imprisonment. They are S. MacDiarmid, E. Ceant and Joseph Plunkett. A field general court-martial was held in Dublin to try other prisoners, while others were sent to England to be held for later consideration. As a result of the rebellion and his failure to appreciate the gravity of the situation in Ireland before the revolt began Augustine Birrell resigned as Chief Secretary for Ireland on May 3.

At the Churchmen's Dinner in New York city on May 3 that was arranged by the Catholic Club of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, suggested Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., as a Presidential possibility, and the proposal was lustily applauded by the 1,100 men present, among whom were Col. Rogers Birnie, U.S.A., retired, and Col. Edwin F. Glenn, Inf., U.S.A. Dr. Manning said in the course of his speech: "It is difficult to understand how our Chief Executive has been able to endure the stress of all these months of constant and unremitting use of the pen. At the risk of starting a Presidential boom, for which I would gladly be responsible, I am glad to note that we have with us to-night General Wood. He is a churchman and a soldier who has done much to waken us up from our lamentable and inexcusable unpreparedness."

The House Committee on Naval Affairs on Friday afternoon adopted an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill restoring Captains Hill, Rust and Gibbons to the active list of the Navy as captains and Captain Potts and Commodore Veeder as rear admirals.



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Rear Admiral Benjamin Tappan, U.S.N., who was retired from active service on April 26, 1916, and was ordered home, is an extra number in his grade, having been advanced five numbers for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle during the war with Spain. Rear Admiral Tappan was born in Louisiana April 12, 1856, and was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy Sept. 22, 1871. He was graduated in June, 1876, and his first assignment after graduation was to the Tennessee. Among other duties he served in the Office of Naval Intelligence, in the monitor Miantonomah, of the North Atlantic Station, at the navy yard, New York, and in the monitor Amphitrite. He was attached to the cruiser Raleigh, on the Asiatic Station, in 1898, where he took part in the battle of Manila Bay under Dewey, the Raleigh being under command of Captain Coghlan. He also served in the battleship Iowa, being assigned to that vessel in January, 1901. He was assigned on the staff of Rear Admiral Casey, commanding the Pacific Station, with the Wisconsin as flagship, in January, 1901; was assigned to command the Petrel in October, 1903; the Newport in December, 1905, and the Tacoma in January, 1906. He was assigned as a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey in July, 1908; was captain of the navy yard, Mare Island, in December, 1909; was supervisor of naval auxiliaries in February, 1911, and as commandant of the naval stations at Olongapo and Cavite, P.I., in 1913. He returned from the Asiatic Station the latter part of 1915 and has been on waiting orders. He has had over twenty years of sea service and over eighteen years of shore duty. He was entitled to promotion to rear admiral from Feb. 13, 1914, but was not commissioned with that rank on account of ill health. He received the advanced rank on his retirement.

Lieut. Col. William P. Burnham, Inf., U.S.A., promoted colonel May 1, 1916, by the retirement of Crane, is an officer of high professional ability and has received many testimonials from officers he has served under as to his efficient service during war and peace. He was raised in the Army, and as a boy was with his father, the late Major D. R. Burnham, U.S.A., on the frontiers of Texas, Arizona and New Mexico during turbulent times. He was born in Scranton, Pa., Jan. 10, 1860, and was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. from New Mexico in June, 1877, by the Hon. Stephen B. Elkins. Honorably discharged June 30, 1880. Enlisted in the U.S. Army April 26, 1881, and served as private, corporal and sergeant in Company E, 14th Infantry, until July 6, 1883, when he was appointed second lieutenant, 6th Infantry; promoted first lieutenant in 1891, captain in 1898, major in 1906 and lieutenant colonel in 1912. Service as an enlisted man in the 14th Infantry at camp on Snake River, Wyo.; service in the 6th Infantry (1883-1895) at Fort Douglas, Utah, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Fort Lewis, Colo., and Fort Porter, N.Y.; service in the 20th Infantry (1895-98) at Fort Leavenworth; in the 5th Infantry (1899-1901) in Cuba and the Philippines; 20th Infantry (1901-07), Philippines, Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Monterey, Cal.; General Staff Corps (1907-11) as Chief of Staff, S.W. Division Department of the Columbia and the Department of the Missouri; 20th Infantry (1911-12), Fort Shafter, H.I., and Fort Douglas, Utah; since September, 1912, on duty as commandant, the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., 1914; commanding District of Porto Rico and Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, Oct. 1, 1914, to date. During this period of some thirty-eight years' service the following detached or special duty has been performed: Student officer, Infantry and Cavalry School (now the Army Service Schools), 1887-89; professor of military science and tactics, St. John's Military School, Manlius, N.Y., 1891-95; instructor, Infantry and Cavalry School, 1897-98; lieutenant colonel, 4th Missouri Volunteer Infantry, 1898-99; general recruiting service, 1903-05; General Staff Corps, 1907-11; commandant, the Army Service Schools, September, 1912, to Sept. 1, 1914. Excluding three years' service as a cadet, the foregoing shows about fourteen years' duty on detached service and about twenty-one years' duty with troops. It may not be out of place to note the fact that during this thirty-eight years of service only about six months of it has been spent on leave and less than two months on sick report. He has served in every grade from private to lieutenant colonel, commanding posts and regiments. The temporary command of brigades, territorial departments and divisions has also been exercised; has served in all staff departments and in various other capacities. Among the many testimonials sent forward since Aug. 23, 1881, as to the attitude of Colonel Burnham in his control and management of men and his zeal, skill, judgment, etc., are the following: Capt. Theodore Schwan, 11th Inf., Capt. F. E. Trotter, 14th Inf., Colonel McCook, 6th Inf., Capt. H. G. Nolan, 7th Cav., Capt. J. B. Burbank, 3d Field Art., Major General Merritt, Col. H. S. Hawkins, 20th Inf., Brig. Gen. Milton Moore, N.G. of Mo., Brig. Gen. W. M. Graham, U.S.A., Brig. Gen. James Rush Lincoln, U.S.V., Col. William E. Dougherty, 8th U.S. Inf., Col. W. S. McCaskey, 20th U.S. Inf., Brig. Gen. F. A. Smith, U.S.A., Adjutant General William Verbeck, New York, and various officers of the Missouri National Guard. Colonel Burnham is the author of "Three Roads to a Commission in the U.S. Army," "Duties of Outposts, Advance and Rear Guards," "Military Training of the U.S. Army," "Regulations for St. John's Military School, Manlius, N.Y.," etc. These works have received high testimonials.

John Grandville Borden, of Illinois, was appointed chaplain in the Army May 3, vice Chaplain M. C. Doran. The death of Capt. Henry A. Wiegstein, 24th Inf., at the Walter Reed Hospital, May 4, will promote 1st Lieut. David A. Henkes, 16th Inf., and 2d Lieut. James W. Peyton, 11th Inf., May 5.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Association of the Medical Reserve Corps, U.S. Army, Illinois Division, was held at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, April 27. Lieut. William H. Wilder presided. Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, U.S.N., read a paper on "Submarine Vessels in Torpedo Warfare"; Lieut. Junius C. Hoag spoke on "The Object and Scope of the Medical Reserve Corps," and sketched in a most interesting way his experiences at the camp at Sparta last year. Addresses were also made by Col. William Stephenson, Lieut. Col. William B. Banister and Major James M. Phalen, M.C., U.S.A.; Med. Dir. Thomas A. Berryhill and Surg. Charles C. Grieve, U.S.N., and Surg. Charles Edward Reider. The following officers were elected: President, Lieut. Daniel A. K. Steele; vice president, Lieut. Rufus W. Bishop;

secretary-treasurer, Lieut. John A. Hornsby (re-elected); and councilors, P. J. H. Farrell and Clarence L. Wheaton. An appeal was made to the officers to redeem their pledge that each one who was at the camp at Sparta last year would come to the camp at Camp Robinson this year, bringing one recruit with him.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Med. Dir. Samuel F. Coues, U.S.N., retired, who held the rank of rear admiral, died at Cambridge, Mass., May 1, 1916. He was born in New Hampshire Sept. 17, 1825, and was appointed in the Navy Feb. 25, 1851. He was retired Sept. 17, 1887, on reaching the age of sixty-two years, and with the rank of the next higher grade to that held on the active list. He spent close on fourteen years of service at sea, and performed eighteen years and four months on shore duty. Medical Director Coues was an assistant surgeon when he first entered the Service and was assigned to the coast survey. He was attached to the sloop Portsmouth, of the Pacific Squadron, 1851-5, and served subsequently in the Saginaw, Hartford, Ohio, Housatonic and Saranac up to 1866. After the Civil War he served in the Richmond, of the European Squadron, and in the Colorado, of the North Atlantic Squadron, and his shore assignments included duty at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., Boston and Brooklyn.

First Lieut. George N. Chase, U.S.A., retired, who died at Los Angeles, Cal., March 10, 1916, was born in Wisconsin July 31, 1853, and was appointed to West Point in 1873. He was graduated in June, 1877, being promoted in the Army an additional second lieutenant, 1st Infantry. He was promoted a second lieutenant, 4th Infantry, in July, 1877, and was retired Feb. 20, 1891, for disability in the line of duty. Lieutenant Chase was on frontier duty in Wyoming until the winter of 1881, and then in Nebraska until 1885. He served as aide-de-camp to Major General Howard from 1885 until 1889.

Friends of Mrs. Jessie (Eaton) Reade, wife of Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, will regret to learn of her death in Boston, Mass., May 3, 1916, in her sixty-fourth year. She is a sister of the wife of Major Gen. J. Ford Kent, U.S.A., retired.

Mr. William H. Harden, father of Mrs. Bundy, wife of Col. Omar Bundy, Adjutant General, U.S.A., died at Spiceland, Ind., on April 20.

Mrs. Emily Sawyer Moore, widow of Chief Engr. John W. Moore, U.S.N., who held the rank of rear admiral, died at her home in Ridgewood, N.J., on April 27, 1916, in her seventy-fourth year. She was the daughter of Capt. Horace Sawyer, U.S.N., who became a midshipman in 1812 at the age of fourteen and took part in the battle of Plattsburg, where he was captured by the British and was held in confinement for several months. Mrs. Moore was also the sister of the late Gen. James Estcourt Sawyer, U.S.A., and mother-in-law of Major Robert Mazet, 7th Inf., N.G.N.Y. The interment was at the former home of Chief Engineer Moore at Lake George, N.Y. Mrs. Moore had four daughters. The oldest, Lulu, married Mr. John N. Moore, and the fourth daughter married Lieut. Claude Bailey, U.S.N. Both of these daughters survive. The second daughter, Minnie, married Comdr. W. E. Sewell, U.S.N., and the third daughter, Elsie, married Major Robert Mazet, 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y. Both the last named daughters are dead, as is also Commander Sewell.

Much sympathy is felt for Lieut. and Mrs. Paul M. Bates, U.S.N., in the death of their year-old daughter, which occurred at Vallejo, Cal., April 18. The babe had burned her hand several days previously, but the wound was little more than a blister, and, although medical aid was immediately summoned, nothing was thought of the matter by the attending physician. On April 18 the little one apparently suffered from some stomach trouble and in a few hours was dead. Lieutenant Bates, who had sailed on his ship, the Cheyenne, was reached by wireless, and returned to Vallejo for the funeral, which was held on the yard, the little one being buried in the Naval Cemetery.

William H. Nickerson, father of Mrs. Herbert Deakne, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Deakne, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and of Mrs. Warren T. Hannum, wife of Major Hannum, C.E., died at Eureka, Cal., April 23, 1916. Mr. Nickerson was a native of Massachusetts and a veteran of the Mexican War, having served as a boy in the naval forces connected with Scott's expedition to Vera Cruz. He was a grandson of Col. Ranald MacKinnon, of the British army, who served in the French and Indian war and afterward settled in America.

Mrs. Katharine Drayton Cabaniss, wife of 1st Lieut. Charles H. Cabaniss, U.S.A., retired, died at Columbia, S.C., on April 29.

Mr. Charles E. Bundel, father of Capt. Charles M. Bundel, 16th U.S. Inf., stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., died at Palmyra, Pa., April 27, 1916. Mr. Bundel was widely known as a druggist and former chief of the Sharon Fire Department. Mr. Bundel answered President Lincoln's call for volunteers during the Civil War as a member of the 79th P.I.V., and took part in the Atlanta campaign and Sherman's march to the sea. He was born in Lancaster, Nov. 14, 1844, and he was married Oct. 20, 1870, to Miss Sara E. Murphy, of Lancaster. Mrs. Bundel died several years ago.

Sergt. Major Frank Morton, 19th U.S. Inf., retired, who died at Ypsilanti, Mich., April 27, 1916, served continuously in the 19th Infantry from enlistment to retirement, after faithful service for the required period, and as a non-commissioned officer from September, 1878. He saw service in the West and active duty in Porto Rico and the Philippines during the Spanish-American War, the Philippine insurrection, and participated in many skirmishes and engagements. He was a man of exceptional character and was highly thought of by the officers and men of his regiment and by his friends and acquaintances of this city, where he has made his home since July, 1904.

Bttn. Edward L. Benson, U.S.N., on duty in the U.S.S. Oregon at San Francisco, Cal., died aboard the ship April 30, 1916. He was born in Nebraska Feb. 5, 1882, and was appointed Jan. 16, 1914, and had previously served over twelve years as an enlisted man.

Mr. Josiah B. Vrooman, father of Mrs. Charles C. Pulsis, wife of Capt. Charles C. Pulsis, 6th Field Art., U.S.A., died in Minneapolis on March 27, 1916.

Capt. Henry A. Wiegstein, 24th U.S. Inf., who died at Washington, D.C., May 4, 1916, was appointed a second lieutenant, 25th Infantry, Oct. 1, 1899, after having served as a private and corporal in the 20th U.S. Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1901, and cap-

tain, 24th Infantry, in 1911. He was a native of Missouri and was a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, class of 1904.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mrs. Sallie R. Chisolm and Miss Anne T. Williams at a dinner-dance for the entire garrison at Fort Moultrie, S.C., April 28, announced the engagement of Miss Annie Harleston Read-Foster, daughter of Mrs. Chisolm, to Lieut. Charles Hosmer Chapin, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

The engagement has been announced of Lieut. Hayes A. Kroner, 15th U.S. Inf., to Miss Hilda Way, of Tientsin, China.

Mr. Robert Victor Lander, brother of the late Capt. Frank C. Lander, U.S.M.C., and Miss Florence Beilstein were married at Pittsburgh, Pa., on April 26, 1916.

Mr. Edward Gregory Price announces the marriage of his daughter, Helen Irene, to Lieut. Charles Otto Schudt, U.S.A., April 27, 1916, in the city of Washington. At home at Fort Monroe, Va.

The engagement of Miss Elizabeth Wilmer Carpenter, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John J. Carpenter, of Philadelphia, and Lieut. Freeman W. Bowley, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., is announced.

Lieut. William T. Lightle, U.S.N., and Miss May d'Alton Power, daughter of Mrs. James d'Alton Power, were married in Washington, D.C., May 2, 1916, at the house of the bride's mother, the Rev. E. L. Buckley officiating. Mr. Neal Power, of San Francisco, Cal., gave his sister away, and Miss Gladys Hetherington, of Philadelphia, was the bride's attendant. Lieut. Hugo W. Koehler, U.S.N., was best man. A reception was held. Among the guests were Lieut. Charles M. Austin, U.S.N., and Mrs. Austin, and Comdr. James H. Hetherington, U.S.N., retired.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marguerite Schuyler Mason, daughter of Mr. A. Livingston Mason, of Newport, R.I., and Lieut. Robert Taylor Merrill, 2d U.S.N., attached to the submarine tender Tonopah of the Atlantic's submarine flotilla. The wedding will be held about the middle of June at the residence of the bride elect's father on Halidon Hill, called Halidon Hall. Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, rector of Trinity Church, will officiate.

Mrs. H. V. Fisher has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Fisher, to Lieut. Oscar C. Greene, U.S.N., attached to the battleship New York.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. M. Hawley, U.S.N., announce the marriage of their daughter, Beatrice Moore, to Lieut. Lesley Barratt Anderson, U.S.N., April 29, 1916, at Washington, D.C.

Asst. Paymr. Malcolm G. Slarrow, U.S.N., and Miss Dorothy Gould, daughter of Associate Justice and Mrs. Ashley M. Gould, will be married Saturday, May 6, in Washington, D.C., at the home of the bride.

After the marriage of Miss Doris Drain, daughter of Gen. James A. Drain, to Mr. Edward N. Hay, son of Col. William H. Hay, U.S.A., at St. Thomas's Church, Washington, D.C., April 26, 1916, which we noticed in our last issue, a reception followed at the Wyoming, where Gen. and Mrs. Drain have an apartment. At the church ceremony the bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white brocaded crepe trimmed with lace and a tulle veil with orange blossoms. She carried white sweet peas and white orchids. Following a dinner given by Gen. and Mrs. Drain for the bridal party, the bride and bridegroom left for a wedding trip before going to Indianapolis, Ind., where they will make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Elkins, of Prospect street, East Orange, N.J., has announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marguerite Brayley Elkins, to Lieut. Baylis F. Poe, U.S.N., of Greenville, S.C., at present on board the Leonidas near Panama. The wedding will take place late in June.

The marriage of Paul Welles, a son of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Welles, of Paris, France, and Miss Elizabeth Ashe Galt, a daughter of the late Commodore Rogers H. Galt, U.S.N., and a niece of Mrs. Alexander Duane, of New York, took place in New York city, April 30, 1916, in the Church of the Incarnation. After a motor honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Welles will live in New York city.

Ensign John Herbert ("Babe") Brown, U.S.N., famous Navy football player and member of Walter Camp's All-American team of 1913, and Miss Nellie R. Janvier, daughter of one of the oldest and wealthiest families in Maryland, were married in Elkton, Md., April 29, 1916. The bridesmaid was Mrs. Margaret A. Page, of New York, a close friend of the bride. Ensign Brown is attached to the U.S.S. Kansas and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brown, of Canton, Pa. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Janvier, of Middletown, Md.

Miss Grace Walling, daughter of Commodore Burns Tracy Walling, U.S.N., retired, of Orange, N.J., was married to Lieut. James Sutherland Spore, U.S.N., in the Episcopal Church of St. Andrew, South Orange, N.J., April 30, 1916. The Rev. F. Creswick Todd officiated. The bride wore her mother's wedding gown. Miss Florence M. Spore, sister of the bridegroom, was the chief attendant, and little Bernice Walling, sister of the bride, was flower girl. The other attendants were Misses Eleanor C. Tyler, Catherine Lott, Beatrice Moses, Helen Cornell, Rachel Cornell, Dorothy Child, Katherine Timpson and Kathleen Van Nostrand. Ensign John L. Vaiden, attached to the Arkansas, was the best man, and the ushers were Lieuts. Marc W. Larimer and Donald W. Hamilton. Ensigns Swift Riche, Donald F. Washburn, Francis M. Mall, Jr., and Philip T. Glennon, U.S.N., and Lieutenant Cavalcante, the last named of the Brazilian navy. The bride is a granddaughter of the late Capt. Robert Boyd, U.S.N. She was graduated from Brooklyn Heights Seminary in 1912.

Lieut. R. T. S. Lowell, U.S.N., and Miss Charlotte Winslow were married by the Rev. Alexander Mann in Trinity Church, Boston, Mass., April 26, 1916. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Winslow, of Washington, and a niece of Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N. Lieutenant Lowell is attached to the U.S.S. New York. The maid of honor was Miss Sarah Winslow, a sister of the bride, and the best man was Lieut. Rufus King, U.S.N. The ushers were Lieuts. Howard H. Crosby, Roland M. Comfort and John B. Rhodes, U.S.N.

Lieut. Scott B. Macfarlane, U.S.N., and Miss Barbara Thaw, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Blair Thaw, were married in New York city, April 28, 1916, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street, by the Rev. Herbert Shipman. Palms, smilax, and spring flowers decorated the chancel. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a



gown of soft ivory-hued satin cut on the lines of a Grecian tunic, the neck being cut out in a V, both back and front, and above the waist line it was embroidered in pearls. It had no sleeves save almost invisible tulle drapery, wide at the wrist, the tunic being carried up over the shoulders in shaped bands. The skirt was draped, and was long, sweeping the ground, and the long, rounded train had a border done in pearls. She wore a diamond and aquamarine brooch, the gift of her parents, and a ring to match, the bridegroom's gift, and carried a sheaf of lilies of the valley and white orchids. The tulle veil was arranged to show the coiffure, being drawn over a circlet of pearls that crossed the forehead and was held over the ears with sprays of orange blossoms, and it enveloped the entire gown and train. The bridal attendants, the Misses Katharine Thaw, sister of the bride; Eunice Clapp, Anna Ballard, Candida Bartolucci, Adeline Hotchkiss, Mildred Sawyer and Mary Lee Turner, all wore costumes of American Beauty colored chiffon and large hats of black lace made with crowns of rose leaves. They carried clusters of American Beauty roses. Lieut. Alger H. Dresel, U.S.N., was the best man and the ushers were Lieuts. Walter S. Davidson, Richard M. Elliott, Lewis D. Causey, Edwin S. R. Brandt, Louis W. Comstock and John R. Beardall, U.S.N. After the benediction had been pronounced the bride and bridegroom with the bridal attendants made their way down the main aisle, passing under the arch of crossed swords made by the ushers. A reception followed at the Cosmopolitan Club. Afterward Lieutenant Macfarlane and his bride left for a brief trip and on their return they expect to be in Newport for the summer. The bridegroom is attached to the U.S.S. Oklahoma. Mrs. Macfarlane is a sister of the Marquise Francesco Theodoli, of Castello Theodoli, Rome, Italy, formerly Miss Beatrice Thaw, and is a niece of Benjamin Thaw, of Pittsburgh.

In the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York city, April 29, 1916, Mr. John Mott Ward, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Thomas Ward, U.S.A., and brother of Major Philip Raymond Ward, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Claudia Danforth, of New York city, were united in marriage in the presence of a gathering of relatives and intimate friends. The bride entered the church with her brother, Charles Kyle Danforth, who gave her away. She wore a gown of white satin embellished with lace and a veil of lace. Miss Marjorie Danforth, the bride's sister, was maid of honor, wearing a gown of pink chiffon and tulle, with black hat trimmed with plumes to correspond. The bridesmaids were Miss Laura L. Ward, niece of the bridegroom, and Miss Mary Danforth Strange, cousin of the bride. The best man was the bridegroom's brother, Major Philip Raymond Ward, U.S.A. The ushers were Graham Kyle and William Kyle, cousins of the bride; Elliott W. Mott, cousin of the bridegroom; L. Walton Smith, Rochester, N.Y.; Edwin Allen Stebbins, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, and H. H. Stebbins, jr., of Rochester, N.Y. A reception followed at the home of the bride's aunt, Miss Julia Kyle, 925 Park avenue.

The wedding of Miss Julia Williamson Hall, daughter of Mrs. W. Carvel Hall, of Annapolis, and granddaughter of Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., to Ensign Roswell Hadfield Blair, U.S.N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Blair, of Milwaukee, Wis., took place April 29, 1916, at St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Md. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Robb White, jr., of St. Paul's Church, Haymarket, Va., assisted by Dr. Joseph P. McComas, D.D., rector of St. Anne's. The church was decorated with palms and Easter lilies. The bride was given in marriage by Chief Engineer Williamson, her sister, Mrs. Alfred Tawressey, being matron of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Marie Hall Wilson, Sewickley, Pa.; Miss Mary Veeder, Washington; Miss Christine Mackall, Baltimore; the Misses Edith McCormick, Katherine Ramsey and Gladys Christy, Annapolis. The best man was Ensign Forrest K. Libenow, U.S.N., and the ushers were Ensign R. D. Tisdale, B. F. Perry, M. C. Partello, and Ralph Kiley, U.S.N., and F. Workson Hancock, of Philadelphia. All of the naval attendants are classmates of the groom, who graduated from the Academy in 1915. The bride wore her mother's wedding gown of heavy white ivory satin, plain skirt, long court train, surplice waist with high crushed girdle, puff sleeves, waist trimmed with deep bertha of old duchess lace, veil put on with cap of duchess lace and coronet of orange blossoms, caught to train with sprays of orange blossoms, and bouquet of lilies of the valley and roses. A reception was held at the home of Chief Engineer Williamson on Prince George street, Annapolis, Md. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Blair, Mrs. Berthelet, Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton Price, Mr. F. B. Price, jr., Mr. F. W. Hancock, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Harrison Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hall Harris, Mrs. Robert Gamble, Mrs. Iredell Iglehart, Mr. and Mrs. Mackall, Mr. and Mrs. Tunstall Smith, Baltimore; Mrs. Percy Mr. and Mrs. Brice, Mrs. McCook, Miss Elizabeth Bliss, Washington, D.C.; Miss Williamson, Miss Anne Walke Williamson, Med. Dir. and Mrs. McCormick, Capt. and Mrs. Christy, Capt. and Mrs. Earle, Capt. and Mrs. Laws, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Ramsay, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Osterhaus, Lieut. and Mrs. Dillon and Chaplain Evans, Annapolis.

A beautiful wedding was quietly solemnized April 29, 1916, at the residence of the bride's parents, Capt. and Mrs. James P. Alvey, Galveston, Texas, when their daughter, Jane, was married to Lieut. Alexander Wilson, 4th Inf., Rev. Robert McA. Hall, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, officiating. Reception hall, drawing room, library and dining room were vined in Southern smilax and given a tropical setting of palms and ferns. The flower bearers were little Miss Marjorie Wilkens and Lucian Minor Wilkens, cousins of the bride. Both carried gold Marie Antoinette baskets filled with pink sweet peas and fern tied with pink tulle. The bridesmaids were Miss Constance Brown, cousin of the bride, and Winifred Allen. The maid of honor was Miss Anne Minor, cousin of the bride. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a wedding robe of white duchess satin, with overdress of white silk tulle edged with seed pearls, the corsage combined with duchess lace. The long white illusion veil framed her fair young face, being held in place by a spray of delicate orange blossoms, and fell in graceful folds to the end of the long duchess satin. The only ornament worn was the groom's gift, a platinum circle brooch set in sapphires and diamonds. The bridal bouquet was of bride roses, ferns and lilies of the valley in arm cluster effect, tied with lilies of the valley tulle. The best man was the bride's brother, Mr. James Carroll Alvey. At the end of the elegantly appointed table was a large silver tray holding the bride's cake, in white heart-shaped design, and which held the white satin bride rose ribbons of fate. The bride's bouquet was caught by the maid of honor. Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson left for New Orleans, St. Louis and Farmington, Mo., where they will visit the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Wilson, and after May 23 will be at home to their friends at Brownsville, Texas. The bride donned a traveling costume of dark blue gabardine with white taffeta collar and vest effect, worn with pink Georgette crepe and

becoming hat of dark blue Milane trimmed with flat gray birds.

Mr. R. D. Rowland, Register of Wills in Cecil county, Md., and Mrs. Rowland announce the engagement of their daughter, Alice Jessie, to Mds. Frederick D. Kirtland, a member of the graduating class, Naval Academy. The wedding will take place in June.

The marriage of W. L. Padgett, assistant clerk of the House Committee on Naval Affairs and son of Representative Padgett, chairman of the committee, to Miss Frances Crouch will take place on May 10 at Franklin, Tenn. Before he left for Tennessee the members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs presented to Mr. Padgett a very handsome present as a token of their esteem. Mr. Padgett during his connection with the committee has won the friendship of the members by his untiring efforts in assisting in working out the details of legislation.

The wedding of Miss Dorothy Wrecks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fitzwilliam Wrecks, to Mr. Gregory Barrett Littell, son of Col. and Mrs. Isaac William Littell, U.S.A., of Washington, was solemnized April 26, 1916, in Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N.J. The Rev. Winfield Scott Baer officiated. The chancel of the church was attractively decorated with palms and ferns, with Easter lilies on the altar. The wedding march from "Lohengrin" was played as a processional, with Mendelssohn's wedding march as a recessional. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore an exquisite gown of ivory white chiffon. The tight fitting bodice was of satin, with long chiffon sleeves caught at the wrist with pearls. The full hoop skirt was fashioned of flounces of chiffon, edged with pearls. The long court train, which hung from her shoulders, was of satin, lined with chiffon and lace, through which were arranged bow knots of lace and pearls. The full tulle veil was arranged with a plaited fan effect and held with orange blossoms. She carried a large shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Margaret C. Henderson was maid of honor, and wore a pale pink chiffon gown and hat. She carried an old-fashioned lace frilled bouquet. The bridesmaids were the Misses Mary and Ruth Littell, of Washington, sisters of the bridegroom; Margaret Walker, Miss Anne H. Edwards and Miss Charlotte K. Gaston, of Elizabeth. Their gowns were of pink tulle and tulle. The full tulle skirts were looped up over flounces of net edged with silver ribbon. The hats were of a biscuit colored straw, faced with bronze tulle and trimmed in shepherdess style, with pink chiffon roses. They carried shower bouquets of pink sweet peas. Miss Eleanor Alexander and Miss Grace Coyne were flower girls, dressed in pink and white smocked organdie, with large straw hats faced with pink Georgette crepe. They carried old-fashioned nosegays. Mr. J. G. Shipman acted as best man. The ushers were Charles F. Wrecks, jr., brother of the bride; G. Bartram Woodruff, Ralph M. Brown, John A. Cissel, Everett T. Tomlinson, jr., of Elizabeth, and Dr. William L. Estes, of South Bethlehem, Pa. A reception followed the ceremony at the bride's home. The bridal party received with Mrs. Wrecks and Mrs. Littell.

#### PERSONALS.

(Continued from page 1152.)

Mrs. Richard Henry Booth, wife of Lieutenant Booth, U.S.N., is spending some time in Washington with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William N. Moore.

Mrs. Martin, wife of Lieutenant Martin, U.S.M.C., who spent the winter in Cuba, is now with her grandmother, Mrs. Charles Worthington, in Washington.

Miss Anna Grove Decker, daughter of Capt. Benton C. Decker, U.S.N., has been spending the Easter holidays in Washington, where she was extensively entertained.

Miss Kitty Steele Barrett, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Henry B. Le Bourgeois in Annapolis, Md., returned to her home in Alexandria, Va., last week.

Miss Edith Hubbell arrived in Washington last week from Warrenton, Va., and joined her mother, Mrs. Henry W. Hubbell, wife of Brigadier General Hubbell, U.S.A., at the Don Carlos.

Ensign Alexander Wotherspoon, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. New York, spent last Sunday in Albany, N.Y., with his parents, Major Gen. and Mrs. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A.

Mrs. George B. Duncan, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan, U.S.A., was hostess at a delightful tea in Washington on April 28 in compliment to her house guests, Mrs. Algernon Daingerfield and Mrs. Duncan Draper.

Mrs. Andrews and Miss Elizabeth Andrews spent several days in Washington this week as the guests of Capt. and Mrs. John H. Gibbons. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Adolphus Andrews, U.S.N., have taken a cottage on Long Island for the summer.

The Secretary of War, Mr. Newton E. Baker, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., and Major Gen. and Mrs. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., were in the audience at the concert given by the combined musical clubs of Johns Hopkins University in the ballroom of the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, on May 2, for the benefit of the Episcopal Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital.

Mrs. John H. Knapp, wife of Paymaster Knapp, U.S.N.; Miss Dorothy Taylor, daughter of Chief Constr. David W. Taylor, U.S.N.; Mrs. Henry Holcombe, wife of Lieutenant Holcombe, U.S.A., and Miss Marie Peary, daughter of Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., were among the guests at a theater party, followed by a tea, given by Miss Nancy Gordon Jones in Washington, D.C., on May 1.

Among the Army and Navy girls in Washington who attended the Easter hop at the U.S. Naval Academy were the Misses Elizabeth and Susanne Chase, daughters of Capt. Volney O. Chase, U.S.N.; Miss Helen Kimmell, daughter of Comdr. Harry Kimmell, U.S.N.; Miss Dorothy Mason, daughter of Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, U.S.N.; Miss Elizabeth Kingsbury, daughter of Col. Henry P. Kingsbury, U.S.A.; Miss Georgia Schofield, daughter of the late Brigadier General Schofield, U.S.A., and Miss Ellie Lejeune, daughter of Lieut. Col. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C.

Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A., president of the Washington Horse Show Association, was host at a dinner of forty covers at the Metropolitan Club, Washington, on May 5, in honor of the horse show judges. Among the prize trophies for the show is a massive silver bowl donated by General Buchanan, to be competed for by the Corinthian class; a large silver cup of urn shape design, donated by Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, and to be won by the best exhibit in the local saddle class, and a silver ewer donated by Miss Helen Buchanan for the winner in the class of ladies' hunters.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison E. Knauss are visiting the former's parents in Wayne, Pa.

Lieut. Comdr. Roe W. Vincent, U.S.N., was registered at the Willard, Washington, during the past week.

The Washington Post for April 30 publishes a picture of Mrs. James Canby, wife of Major Canby, U.S.A.

Mrs. William W. Galbraith, wife of Lieutenant Commander Galbraith, U.S.N., is spending some time at Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. John W. Wright, wife of Captain Wright, U.S.A., is visiting her husband's parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Marcus J. Wright, in Washington.

Leslie's Weekly for April 27 publishes an excellent picture and a short sketch of Brig. Gen. William M. Black, U.S.A., recently appointed Chief of Engineers.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, gave an address on "Preparedness" at the Club of Colonial Dames in Washington, D.C., on May 1.

Surg. and Mrs. John B. Dennis, who recently arrived in Washington, where Surgeon Dennis will be on duty at the Naval Dispensary, have leased an apartment at the Dresden.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. Francis S. Nash and Surg. and Mrs. Frank L. Pleadwell were among the dinner guests of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing in Washington on April 28.

Mrs. Horatio Gonzalo Gillmor, wife of Naval Constructor Gillmor, U.S.N., was hostess at a tea on May 5, from five until seven, at their residence, 1720 N street, Washington.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Frank E. Beatty and Miss Emily Beatty have returned to Annapolis, Md., after a visit in Washington as the guests of Major and Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin.

Mrs. Francis S. Nash, wife of Medical Director Nash, U.S.N., was a luncheon hostess in Washington, D.C., on May 4, and also entertained at a large bridge party at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on May 5.

Mrs. Henry Conger Pratt, wife of Lieutenant Pratt, U.S.A., has arrived in Washington from El Paso, Texas, and is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Ord Preston, at their residence on R street.

Miss Grace Commiskey, sister of Capt. A. F. Commiskey, aid to Governor General Harrison, of the Philippines, has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon Catts and Lieut. and Mrs. Stearns at West Point, N.Y.

Mrs. George McK. Williamson, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Williamson, of Fort Mason, Cal., is the house guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William H. Johnston at their residence, 2337 Ashmead place, Washington.

Major Gen. and Mrs. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., and the Misses Aleshire are at the Brighton, Washington. Mrs. Albert Gleaves, wife of Rear Admiral Gleaves, U.S.N., and Miss Eveline Gleaves are also spending the spring season at the Brighton.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., and Comdr. Earl P. Jessop, U.S.N., were among the speakers at a meeting of the Alumni Association of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn and combined engineering societies held at the Hotel Breslin, New York, on May 1.

Miss Dorothy Taylor, daughter of Chief Naval Constructor David W. Taylor, U.S.N., was a bridge hostess in Washington on April 26. Miss Taylor and Mr. Robert Courtney Hilliard have selected June 14 for the date of their marriage, which will take place at eight o'clock at the residence of Chief Naval Constructor and Mrs. Taylor on Nineteenth street.

Among those registered at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, last week, were Lieut. Comdr. Donald C. Bingham, U.S.N., Capt. Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., Ensign Edmund S. McCawley, U.S.N., Lieut. Alan G. Kirk, U.S.N., Capt. Edward Durell, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. Willis G. Mitchell, U.S.N., Capt. Hugh Rodman, U.S.N., and Major Earl C. Carnahan, U.S.A.

Mrs. Leonard G. Hoffman, wife of Lieutenant Hoffman, U.S.N., was hostess at a large reception at the Club of Colonial Dames, Washington, on April 27, in honor of Countess Spottswood Mackin. Spring blossoms and dogwood were artistically used in the decorations, while pink roses and snapdragons formed the centerpiece for the elaborately appointed tea table. Mrs. George Barnett, Mrs. Francis Nash and Mrs. A. V. Zane were among those assisting.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover entertained at one of the most delightful entertainments of the Easter holidays in Washington on April 27, when they were hosts at a large dance at "Grasslands," the Country Club, for the Misses Clover and their house guests, Miss Clover Todd and Miss Mildred Dennis, of New York. The interior of the clubhouse was covered with pink rambling roses, while many colored lanterns and electric lights converted the grounds into fairyland.

Mrs. Herman Glade, wife of Captain Glade, U.S.A., who has been with her husband in the Panama Canal Zone for the past several months, returned to New York city the last of the week and was at the Hotel Astor for several days before going to visit her mother in Washington. Mrs. Glade found the climate of the tropics very unfavorable to her health and will remain in the North for the summer months, and will then rejoin Captain Glade in Panama, where he is stationed.

In the final round of the National Fencing Championship bouts, held at the Hotel Astor, New York city, on April 28, Lieut. O. E. Dickinson, U.S.A., was deposed as champion of the foils by Alfred E. Sauer, of the Illinois Athletic Club. William H. Russell, captain of the Harvard fencing team, took the sword title, which had been held by Mr. John A. MacLaughlin, of the Washington Fencers' Club. Sherman Hall, of the New York Athletic Club, was the only one to retain his title in the bouts, winning with the saber, the weapon with which he took the championship last year.

The Society of American Wars, an organization the members of which have been commissioned officers in American wars or have descended from commissioned officers, at a recent election held in the Army and Navy Club of New York city, chose Lieut. Rufus G. Shirley as commander of the New York State Commandery. Besides Lieutenant Shirley the following were elected to the board of officers: Capt. Frederick M. Dearborn, vice commander; Lieut. Col. George F. Hinton, junior vice commander; Elmer D. Coulter, recorder; Col. Henry S. Sternberger, treasurer; Louis E. De Forest, registrar; George A. Stevens, historian; Raphael Tobias, chancellor; the Rev. William S. Hubbell, chaplain, and Major Henry F. Quackenbos, surgeon. The members of the council are Comdr. Frank P. Baldwin, U.S.N.; Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Edward Simmons Hall, Webster C. Estes, and Col. George H. G. Gale, U.S.A. The delegates are Benedict J. Greenhut, Samuel B. Crowell, and Brevet Brig. Gen. Oliver Bridgman, and the alternates are Major W. Tyson Romaine, William H. Raser and Thomas L. Elder.



P.A. Surg. Harry Lee Brown, U.S.N., arrived at his new post in Buffalo, N.Y., this week.

P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Henry L. Dollard, who recently arrived in Washington, are established at Willard Courts.

Capt. and Mrs. Joseph H. Earle, U.S.A., will arrive at Washington Barracks on May 15 from Fort Screven, Ga.

A picture of Mrs. Robert C. Loving, wife of Captain Loving, U.S.A., appears in the Washington Post for May 1.

Surg. Frank L. Pleadwell, U.S.N., sailed from New York for Liverpool on board the S.S. St. Louis on April 29.

Mrs. John B. Earle has joined Lieutenant Earle, U.S.N., in Portsmouth, N.H., after a visit in Washington, D.C.

A son, Joseph Henry Gerrior, jr., was born to the wife of Gun. Joseph H. Gerrior, U.S.N., at Newton, Mass., April 6, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Alton C. Hodgson, U.S.A., are spending the early spring at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, W.Va.

Mrs. Merritt T. Cook is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Harry N. Cootes, U.S.A., in Washington.

A daughter, Virginia O'Mara, was born to the wife of P.A. Paymr. John F. O'Mara, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., May 3, 1916.

Brig. Gen. William M. Black, U.S.A., and Mrs. Black have leased the residence of Mrs. F. A. M. Hopkins in I street, Washington.

Mrs. Sankey Bacon, wife of P.A. Surgeon Bacon, U.S.N., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Hugh T. Taggart, in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Herbert Fairfax Leary returned to Washington this week after spending two weeks in Norfolk, Va., to be near Lieutenant Leary, U.S.N.

Capt. William S. Sims, U.S.N., has returned to the U.S.S. Nevada at New York after a short leave spent with his family in Newport, R.I.

Mrs. Robert E. Lee Michie, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Michie, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Michie left Washington last week for a visit in New York.

Lieut. and Mrs. Scott B. Macfarlane, U.S.N., sailed for Bermuda on May 3. They will occupy an apartment at the Marin, Newport, R.I., upon their return.

Miss Violet Wilder, daughter of Col. Wilber E. Wilder, U.S.A., is taking the first two weeks' course at the National Service School, Chevy Chase, Md.

Mrs. Scott, wife of Capt. Walter Jarratt Scott, 6th U.S. Cav., is visiting her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Hudson, 1109 Tremont street, Galveston, Texas, while Captain Scott is with the troops in Mexico.

Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Doyen and Capt. and Mrs. Alexander M. Watson have returned to their quarters at the Marine Barracks, D.C., after an automobile trip to Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. George Barnett, Mrs. Junius Wilson MacMurray and Mrs. Dion Williams were among the guests at a luncheon given by Mrs. Wellington Koo, wife of the Chinese Minister, in Washington on May 2.

Lieut. James B. Rutter, U.S.N., gave a lecture on "Range Finders as Used in the U.S. Navy" before the Washington Navy Yard Branch of the American Society of Marine Draftsmen at Masonic Temple, Washington, D.C., on April 27.

John Harrison Stokes, jr., of Washington, is the winner in the competitive examination conducted by the District Commissioners to fill the vacancy accredited to the District at West Point Military Academy. Young Stokes will enter West Point in June.

Civil Engr. Mordecai T. Endicott, U.S.N., was elected vice president of the Church League, which was organized in the diocese of Washington at a meeting held at the residence of the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith on April 12.

Major and Mrs. Henry C. Davis were dinner hosts in Newport, R.I., on April 30, entertaining Rear Admiral and Mrs. Augustus F. Fichtler, Capt. and Mrs. Albert P. Niblack, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Potter and Lieut. Comdr. Samuel I. M. Major, U.S.N.

Among the guests at a large luncheon of 100 guests given by Mrs. Atlee Pomerene at the Congressional Club, Washington, on April 26, in honor of Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall, were Mrs. Edward E. Capehart, Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Mrs. George P. Scriven, Mrs. Francis S. Nash, Miss Edith Benham and Mrs. Albert L. Mills.

The annual meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L.U.S., will be held at the Merchants Hotel, St. Paul, May 9, 1916. Dinner will be served at half past six o'clock, after which a paper will be read, entitled, "The Sunset of the Confederacy, Second Part," by the chaplain, Bvt. Major C. H. McCreery.

Mrs. J. C. Townsend, wife of Lieutenant Commander Townsend, U.S.N., of the Clinton, Philadelphia, gave a children's party on May 4 to celebrate the fifth birthday of her daughter, Martha Gaither Townsend. Among those present were Misses Elizabeth Baird Shull, Frances Shull, Dorothy Meek, Edith Willing, Grace Norris, Leita Nelson, Martha Newkirk, Richard Norris, jr., Edward Norris, Rowland Ellis, Kent Willing, Andrew Grey and Jack Austin.

Miss Helen C. Kerr and Miss Elizabeth D. Armstrong, of New York, were guests of honor at a dinner given by Major and Mrs. Andrew Moses, U.S.A., and Miss Kathleen Moses at the Army and Navy Club in Washington, D.C., on April 27. The decorations were yellow and pink spring flowers. The other guests were Miss Winifred Martin, Miss Ruth Moses, Miss Ruth Anderson, Mrs. Benjamin Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thursby, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Kelton, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Houston, Mr. James, Mr. Frank, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Miller, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Walker, Mr. Wood, Mr. Ellis.

Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., was one of the speakers at a silver luncheon to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city, May 4, by the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution. General Wood urged preparedness, a large, well trained Army, and said both men and women should be ready in case of need, the women to do anything to which they might be called.

Bvt. Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, N.G.N.Y., retired, was the chief guest at a dinner at Sherry's, New York city, May 4, tendered by Mr. I. J. R. Muirling, of Leeton Hill, Warrenton, Va. General Appleton received the Corona Triumphant as an emblem of his efficiency as the commanding officer of the 7th. A handsome loving cup also was presented to him. Among those who attended the dinner were Messrs. C. K. G. Billings, Richard H. Halsted, Lieut. Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, N.G.N.Y., and Dr. Charles J. Colles.

#### THE ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY.

The annual report of Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont as president of the Army Relief Society, dated April 26, 1916, is as follows.

The Army Relief Society is now in its sixteenth year, having been organized in April, 1900. During the past year the efforts of the officers and members of the board of managers to reach all needy and worthy cases have been greater than ever before, and I feel satisfied with the result. In the case of the first death during the present expedition into Mexico the prompt request of our chairman for the address of his family elicited enthusiastic endorsement of our work by Colonel Slocum and the men of his command. Investigation of all cases reported to us is done in a very systematic and thorough manner; records of each case are kept, with the names of the two vouchers, which must always accompany each application. Over fifty cases have been given relief the past year; among these are three widows who have been helped continually since 1900 and one since 1901. There are forty-two children being educated by the society at present; twenty-one of these are in public schools, the mothers being given sufficient money to enable them to keep the children at home.

I have been asked many times why we do not give more publicity to the society by making known what we are doing, how we are doing it, and for whom. There are very few who would want their names made public, and it seems to me a rather unkind and unnecessary thing to do. In fact, one thing agreed upon at the time of our organization was to treat all cases confidentially. A short history of two or three interesting cases will be given to-day, and you can get a more clear idea of what our work really means. Many letters have been received asking us to change our constitution so that we may be enabled to extend our work to other than widows and orphans. I wish to say that the Army and Navy League in Washington has been reorganized and has extended its work to cover just such cases as these. I trust that whenever a request is received for assistance which is out of our jurisdiction it will be forwarded at once to Mrs. Emerson H. Liscum, who is president of the league.

I have had two requests recently from retired Army officers for a copy of our constitution and by-laws, together with a form of bequest. We hope they are going to remember us in their wills.

It is with regret that I have to announce the death of three of our life members: Mrs. Juillard, who was one of the first to respond to our appeal in 1900 (our first and only appeal); Miss Delia Gurnee, who has been an annual subscriber ever since the organization and who became a life member last year, and Dr. J. William White, of Philadelphia. Dr. White became interested in the society through Mrs. Albert Mills. In a way he has done more than anyone else to make the society financially successful. He was the president of the Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania at the time of the first Army and Navy football game held on Franklin Field, and through his efforts it was made possible to divide equally between the relief societies of the two arms of the Service the proceeds from the sale of the university's quota of tickets. This arrangement, which was continued for many years, accounts for our splendid investment fund. Dr. White has been, indeed, a benefactor, and his name will be written large upon the annals of the Army Relief Society.

You will be glad to know that the finances of the society are in good condition, the receipts from the branches the past year having equalled the expenses, showing the excellent work done, as nearly all our income this year is due to the efforts of the officers of the different branches. The new branch started in Honolulu added nearly \$1,000 to our funds. We have not received as many reports from special entertainments this year as usual, owing in part to the continued demands for assistance in the warring countries.

The emergency payments in the past year have amounted to nearly \$1,000.

For the enlightenment of some I want to say that "emergency payments" mean, if we receive an application for assistance stating that the applicant has not a penny, and must have help until the pensions can be procured, before a meeting can be called to act upon the case, a small amount is sent at once to tide them over the rough places; and, again, it means transportation of children to and from their homes, paying rent, for books, for dentistry, hospital care, medicines, etc. There are many ways where a small amount sent at once means a great deal to the recipient.

We have made some loans during the year, and two loans have been returned to us.

It is with much regret that I have to announce that, for the first time, the Army's share of the proceeds from the Army and Navy football game is not to be given to us. It has always seemed to me very fitting that this society should be benefited by this gracious act on the part of those in authority. This decision affects very intimately the rank and file of the Service. The demand for assistance continues and will continue to exist. It is, therefore, the Service, and not the society alone, that is vitally interested in the maintenance of an adequate fund.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER, S.A.W.

The annual meeting, election of officers, members of the council and representatives to the National Commandery, of the Michigan Commandery, Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, was held in Hotel Statler, Detroit, April 29. The annual reports of the recorder and treasurer were gratifying to the members present, showing the commandery to be prosperous numerically and financially. A lively interest was taken in the proposed changes in the National Constitution, nearly every companion present taking part in the discussion which followed their reading.

After the election Col. G. R. Cecil, acting as toastmaster, presented as speakers Col. Mason M. Patrick, U.S.A., Brig. Gen. J. S. Kirk, Chief of Staff, Mich. N.G., Col. Walter Barlow, Mich. N.G., Col. W. Rogers, Q.M.G., Mich. N.G., Mr. F. C. Sutter, secretary Military Engineering Lecture Course, Detroit, and the Adjutant General of the Michigan National Guard, Col. J. S. Beraey. The balloting for officers resulted as follows:

Commander, Col. George R. Cecil, U.S.A.; senior vice commander, Major William G. Latimer, U.S.V.; junior vice commander, Lieut. T. H. Newberry, U.S.N.; recorder, Lieut. E. L. Hamilton, U.S.V.; registrar, Lieut. Ogle T. Warren, U.S.N.; treasurer, Lieut. C. U. Bear, U.S.V.; chaplain, Capt. E. W. White, U.S.V. Council;

Col. F. J. Hecker, U.S.V., Lieut. C. F. Kross, U.S.V., Col. A. S. Towar, U.S.A., Col. William T. McGurrian, U.S.V., Major C. W. Harrah, U.S.V., Lieut. E. E. Hartwick, U.S.A., Capt. C. P. Staubach, U.S.V., Capt. E. E. McNair, U.S.V., Lieut. J. S. Bersey, U.S.V., and P.A. Surg. D. L. Parker, U.S.N. Delegates to the annual meeting of the National Commandery: Col. C. A. Booth, Col. J. B. Jackson and Lieut. E. E. Hartwick, all U.S.A.

The annual meeting of the New York Commandery, Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, was held at the Hotel McAlpin, New York city, on April 26, 1916, and the following officers and council were elected for the ensuing year: Commander, Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne; senior vice commander, Capt. Charles Weiser; junior vice commander, Capt. Russell Raynor; recorder, Capt. John T. Hilton; treasurer, Lieut. John W. Gilmore; registrar, Asst. Engr. William E. Dickey; chaplain, Capt. Gustav A. Carstensen. Council: Capt. James H. Chalker, Col. Orin B. Mitcham, Capt. Marion McMillin, Lieut. Charles S. Braddock, Ensign Eugene N. Robinson, Lieut. Dean Nelson, Capt. Ira Harris, Major George H. Kemp, Lieut. Thomas R. Fleming, Lieut. Samuel L. Crossing. At the annual dinner, which followed the meeting, Mr. Benjamin Chapin charmingly entertained the commandery with an able impersonation of President Abraham Lincoln. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner was the principal speaker.

#### MANILA BAY ANNIVERSARY.

On the occasion of his annual congratulatory visit to Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., on the anniversary of the battle of Manila Bay, on May 1, Secretary of the Navy Daniels was accompanied by the officers of the Advisory Council. Speaking in behalf of himself and the officers, Secretary Daniels said that the party had come to call on the Admiral "to express in person to you the admiration and affectionate regard of officials and officers of the Navy, and to give voice to the gratitude of the American people for the memorable victory you won eighteen years ago." Secretary Daniels added: "I hope you will permit me to say that the naval victory on that memorable day is not the only claim you have upon our confidence. In the days following a study of your wise dealings with the delicate questions that arose in the Philippines demonstrated that you had that touch of statesmanship which deferred to the civil authorities of the Republic the final settlement of the grave questions raised by the battle with which your name is connected. The history of our country and the spirit of our institutions demands that the military arm shall be the effective agency to carry out the national policy expressed through the legislative and executive branches of government. There is always the constant danger that in time of war the military arm will forget that it is the civilian officials who must determine policies. It is for the naval and military to recognize the supremacy of the civilian, holding itself ever ready to be the efficient instrument to uphold the national decrees expressed by the national will. Your recognition at Manila that it was for the civil administration to settle the policy to be pursued, and your wisdom in doing no act that could commit your Government to any line of action, was as valuable a contribution to the service of your country as the splendid courage displayed that May morning when you sailed into Manila Bay. Immediately the world rang with praise of your courage and victory. For all time history will teach that Dewey the sailor was equaled only by Dewey the statesman. You recognized the capacity of the Filipinos, appreciated their love of liberty, but you were careful to enter into no alliances that could embarrass the American Government in its future policy. I am pleased to recall to-day your testimony of the capacity of the Filipinos cabled on June 28, 1898, to Secretary Long, when you said: 'In my opinion these people are far superior in their intelligence and more capable of self-government than the natives of Cuba, and I am familiar with both races.' The Cubans have demonstrated their capacity, and the Filipinos will do likewise in the not distant day when they will be granted their independence. In the harbor of Nippon there stands a statue of Commodore Perry, commemorative of the opening of Japan to the world. The day will come, when the Filipino independence has justified Commodore Dewey's confidence in them, that a statue of Dewey will be erected by the Filipinos, and another erected by a grateful people will stand in a public square in Washington. It will incite the young men attracted to the naval service to emulate the spirit of loyalty and courage which have marked your career.

"Your fellow workers in the upbuilding of a stronger Navy wish you many more years of usefulness in the noble profession you adorn."

Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., was named as the guest of honor at the annual reunion and dinner of the Manila Bay Society, held at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on May 1, though unable to be present. Fourteen members of the society attended, including Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, U.S.N., Comdr. Henry V. Butler, U.S.N., Capt. D. P. Foley, U.S.C.G., Comdr. Noble E. Irwin, U.S.N., Med. Dir. John C. Wise, U.S.N., Col. Dion Williams, U.S.M.C., Capt. Benjamin Tappan, U.S.N., Capt. Gustav Kaemmerling, U.S.N., Orlo S. Knepper, G. A. Loud, Pay Dir. Eugene D. Ryan, U.S.N., Lieut. W. E. Macoun, U.S.C.G., Pay Dir. John R. Martin, U.S.N., and Capt. Charles M. McCormick.

#### NATIONAL GUARD RECRUITING.

An energetic recruiting campaign was opened by the National Guard of the State of New York on May 1, from which great results are hoped for. The plans of the campaign may also prove of value in other states. The object of the recruiting plans is to secure 3,000 new men in New York city in thirty days from May 1, and 3,000 in other parts of the state in order to fill up various organizations to the maximum allowed.

A committee of twenty-six officers and men, members of the New York Guard, who have had experience in recruiting, or in the advertising and publicity fields, has worked out a plan of campaign with the keynote—Publicity. An office, with Col. W. G. Bates, 71st Inf., in charge has been opened in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York city, to act in conjunction with the Business Men's Preparedness Parade to be held on May 13. Moving pictures have been taken of various units at work and will be displayed at moving picture theaters during May, followed up by advertising matter and an appeal for young men to join the National Guard.

Recruiting centers with display of equipment have been opened at various points in Manhattan Borough and in Brooklyn, with uniformed officers or men at the stations to answer inquiries and to hand out literature. A committee of artists have drawn pictures for posters



and billboards. Major J. H. Hutchinson, 71st Inf., has procured large thermometers to be posted on the sides of armories which will indicate the daily progress of the campaign.

Many plans will be used—local advertising, articles in the newspapers, band concerts, circularizing the veterans, opening the armories for the public to see drills, exhibitions of equipment, car advertising, local parades of units in neighborhoods adjacent to the armories, tents in the streets, driving combat wagons with attractive signs around the neighborhood, speeches to men's clubs teams, with prizes for the winners, etc.

and at neighborhood centers, churches, etc., recruiting The campaign was opened in New York city by a perfectly timed salute of twenty-one guns, fired in City Hall Park at noon on May 1 by Battery D, 1st Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., under Lieut. George B. Gibbons. The firing attracted great attention, and it is hoped will awaken a deeper interest in the National Guard among many hundreds of eligible young men. The Service offers many attractions, and the training makes a man a better worker at his regular vocation and a better citizen.

Major A. M. Reagan, at division headquarters, in New York city, in the Municipal building, will answer questions by day, and Major R. L. Foster, of the recruiting committee, may be reached every evening at the armory of the 12th Infantry, Sixty-second street and Columbus avenue; telephone, 216 Columbus.

#### ADMIRAL FISKE REPLIES TO MR. DANIELS.

Through the medium of the Senate, Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., has made reply to the statement of Secretary Daniels that he (Mr. Daniels) never saw Admiral Fiske's Navy preparedness letter of Nov. 9, 1914. Admiral Fiske addressed his letter of reply to Vice President Marshall on April 29 and on May 1 Mr. Marshall laid it before that body. After a discussion between Mr. Marshall and the members of the Senate on May 2 as to the proper course, to pursue with such a communication it was turned over to the Senate Naval Affairs Committee. Senator Tillman, chairman of the committee, in making the letter public on May 3 delivered himself of some remarks about "guerrilla warfare" of which his past record shows he is himself a master. "The Secretary of the Navy," he said, "has nothing to conceal and courts an investigation, if one is demanded. Neither the Secretary nor his friends here like this kind of guerrilla warfare. Therefore I content myself with asking that Fiske's letter to the Vice President be published in the Record, so that all may judge how little there really is to his utterances except malice and wounded vanity. Disappointed ambition, too, has had much to do with his conduct. He has brooded over what he supposes to be his wrongs until he seems to be obsessed, and I really feel sorry for him."

Senator Lodge, who had demanded that the letter be made public, rose to the defense of Admiral Fiske's course saying, "the Secretary of the Navy has seen fit on several occasions to attack Admiral Fiske. Admiral Fiske is an officer of the highest rank. He has had an unblemished career in the Navy. He has engaged in no guerrilla warfare, but has only the desire that is the right of every honest man to protect his own reputation."

Admiral Fiske began his letter by quoting what Secretary Daniel said in the statement he made two weeks ago that he (Daniels) had never seen the Navy preparedness letter from Admiral Fiske and expressed surprise that such a letter was on file without his having any knowledge of it. Admiral Fiske continues: "This statement constituted an accusation against me of a grave breach of official propriety—in fact of actual underhandedness, of an attempt to conceal an important letter from the Secretary; while as a matter of fact I was always scrupulously careful never to permit him to receive or remain under any mistaken impression or to be in ignorance of any important matter if I could prevent it. The statement appeared in the New York Herald and in many other papers on April 23, 1916, and injured my reputation for fair dealing."

"For this reason I respectfully request permission to appear before such persons as you may designate and state facts which I and other officers remember very clearly and which are noted in my diary showing that there has been a lapse of memory on the part of the Secretary. In particular I wish to show the two following entries that appear in my diary:

"Nov. 5—I showed Secretary paper I had written to him stating Navy is unprepared and needs more men, more training and a general staff. He made almost no comment on my paper, though he read it carefully. During conversation Secretary referred to time in early April, 1913, etc., etc."

"Nov. 10—I showed Assistant Secretary a copy of my letter to Secretary on 'Unpreparedness of the Navy,' lack of training, lack of general staff, etc. He said it was bulky and he would keep it," etc.

"Attention is invited to the fact that although the copy of the letter sent to the Senate was dated Nov. 9, while the entry in my diary was Nov. 5, yet nevertheless my diary shows that the contents of the letter were the same as the contents of the letter of Nov. 9."

"My recollection is that I kept the letter on my desk a few days, intending to take up the matter again with the Secretary, but finally decided not to do so, but merely to file it, and that a fresh copy was made. The date was probably changed by inadvertence, but no change was made in the letter beyond possibly some verbal alterations. Certainly no change was made in the character or purport of the letter."

"I should also like to prove by my diary that this letter was merely the concentrated essence of a great many oral conversations carried on frequently after the war began, in which I repeatedly urged on the Secretary the peril of the country, and the need for more men, a general staff and more progressive training."

"In case you do not deem it wise to grant this request, I then ask you as a matter of justice, to give this letter as much publicity as was given to the letter of the Secretary."

Admiral Fiske's letter bears out the information received from a naval correspondent and printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in its last issue. As we pointed out at that time Secretary Daniels' memory of the whole matter is not likely to be as good, under the circumstances, as is that of Admiral Fiske.

Concerning the controversy between Secretary Daniels and Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., the New York World says: "It seems to The World that if Secretary Daniels' assertions are true, Rear Admiral Fiske ought to be court-martialed and an end made of this persistent insubordination. If Rear Admiral Fiske's statement is true, then Mr. Daniels ought not to be Secretary of the Navy and should resign. In any event, the American people have a right to know the full truth about it, in order that full responsibility may be fixed, that Navy discipline be re-established and that the Navy

cease to be a bone of partisan contention between warring politicians in Congress."

The New York Sun says editorially: "Unless the friends of Secretary Daniels are willing to allow his reputation to rest under serious suspicion, they cannot refuse to investigate the history of Rear Admiral Fiske's letter. As Admiral Fiske's side of the story has not been made public, we must rely at present on other sources of information for the contradiction of Secretary Daniels. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of last week printed a statement from a naval correspondent in which Secretary Daniels' declaration was categorically denied."

\* \* \* These allegations are capable of disproof if they are untrue. The Secretary has power to expose the details of the transaction and establish the facts. The Senate possesses authority to accomplish the same ends. Admiral Fiske is the only party to the transaction who is helpless. He is bound by the law and the regulations of the Service to silence; but in spite of this handicap it is not his good name that has suffered in the controversy so far, but that of his civilian superior in office, and should the suppression of the history of this neglected warning be attempted, it will be done at the expense not of Fiske but of Josephus Daniels."

#### GERMANY'S REPLY TO OUR NOTE.

An unofficial report of the text of the German government's reply to President Wilson's note of April 20 regarding the conduct of submarine warfare was published on May 5. It begins with a partial admission that the Sussex was torpedoed by a German submarine, but "begs to reserve comment on the matter" until further evidence is weighed. It repudiates "most emphatically" the assertion of the United States that the Sussex case was one instance of a "deliberate method of indiscriminate destruction of vessels of all sorts, nationalities and destination by German submarine commanders."

The German government insists that it has "imposed far-reaching restraints upon the use of the submarine weapons," in spite of the fact that these restrictions are of advantage to Great Britain, whereas no such consideration has been shown by Great Britain and her Allies. It points out the inevitable danger for neutral persons and goods entering the fighting zone, and that although the German government has made several proposals to the United States Government "in order to reduce to the minimum for American travelers and goods the inherent dangers of naval warfare, but," it adds, "unfortunately the Government of the United States decided not to accept the proposals." The note declares this might have prevented "accidents to American citizens" ensuing, and affirms its willingness to come to an agreement along these lines.

It declares it cannot dispense with the submarine, but has decided "to make further concession, adapting the methods of submarine warfare to the interest of neutrals." The unofficial note, however, did not explain what this concession was. Its text went on to state that Germany held "the sacred principles of humanity" in as high regard as did the United States Government, and "repeated with all emphasis" that it was not Germany, but Great Britain which is violating the laws of humanity and of nations. It regrets that the United States Government cannot extend the same sentiments of humanity toward the women and children of the Central Powers, who are in danger of being starved, as it does toward the "unhappy victims of submarine warfare." The note states that "the German people know that the United States Government has the power to confine the war to the armed forces of the belligerent countries in the interest of humanity and the maintenance of international law," and that the United States supplies Germany's enemies with munitions of war, and that, therefore, "it will be understood that the appeal made by the Government of the United States to the sentiments of humanity and the principles of international law cannot, under the circumstances, meet with the same hearty response from the German people which such an appeal otherwise is always certain to find here. If the German government, nevertheless, has resolved to go to the utmost limit of concession, it has not alone been guided by friendship connecting two great nations for over a hundred years, but also by the thought of the great doom which threatens the entire civilized world should the cruel and sanguinary war be extended and prolonged."

"Should steps taken by the Government of the United States not attain the object it desires—to have the laws of humanity followed by all belligerent nations—the German government would then be facing a new situation in which it must reserve to itself complete liberty of decision."

#### ARMY ITEMS.

The Army transport Kilpatrick arrived at Cristobal, Canal Zone, April 28, with 5th Band, 8th, 15th, 73d, 87th, 124th Companies, Coast Artillery Corps; Captain McGrew and Lieutenant Erck, 5th Inf.; Lieutenants Claggett and Wells, 10th Inf.; Lieutenant Osborne, 4th Field Art.; 36 Hospital Corps; 11 casuals, enlisted men.

The transport Sheridan arrived at Manila May 5 with nineteen officers and 189 casuals.

Col. Clarence P. Townsley, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., Superintendent at the U.S. Military Academy, is to be relieved June 1 next, and will take a three months' leave before being assigned to the command of a Coast Artillery District. Colonel Townsley, relieved Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry at West Point in the summer of 1912. Orders removing Colonel Townsley from the list of detached officers were issued this week.

At a meeting of the Army Athletic Council held at West Point May 1 Lieuts. R. E. Boyers and G. J. Gonser were elected athletic representatives at Panama and Hawaii, respectively. Lieut. Karl S. Bradford was elected baseball representative and will succeed Lieut. Jacob L. Devers, who is relieved this June.

The West Point class of 1916 paid its annual visit to the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, N.J., on May 3, to see the operation of the big caliber guns, including the 16-inch rifle and some of the smaller caliber guns, among which was a new 3-inch field gun just completed. The work was in charge of Lieut. Col. C. L'H. Ruggles, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and the cadets returned to West Point the same day, after a very instructive tour.

Nearly 150 members of the Business Men's Military Training Camp of Brooklyn, N.Y., under the command of Major George G. Cochran, N.G.N.Y., had a night drill at Fort Hamilton parade ground May 2 for one hour and a half. The men will drill at Fort Hamilton every Monday and Friday night and on Sunday morning during the summer months.

Lieut. Robert P. Glassburn, Coast Art., U.S.A., was called as a witness in the Criminal Branch of the Fed-

eral Court, of New York city, May 2, as an explosive expert in the case of Lieut. Robert Fay, who is said to have been an officer of the German army, and is facing a charge of making bombs to blow up vessels of the Allies. Lieutenant Glassburn testified that the mine or bomb which Fay had devised contained about ninety pounds of T.N.T., practically the most deadly of explosives; that the explosion of such a mine when tied to the rudder post of a vessel would "destroy the ship." He made the last assertion without reservation, saying that the explosion would rip the entire stern off the boat. The Lieutenant asserted that the point which Fay is accused of aiming at in the ship was the ideal place of attack on a warship. He also answered questions in detail about the method of exploding T.N.T.

The leading article in the Journal of the United States Cavalry Association for April is an analytical discussion of "The Cavalry in the Present War," by Lieut. Elbert E. Farman, jr., 2d U.S. Cav., in which Lieutenant Farman declares that our Cavalry is better organized and drilled for modern conditions of warfare than the cavalry of the European armies, and argues for the usefulness of this arm of the Service through illustrations drawn from what scant official knowledge we have of the action of cavalry at the beginning of the war in Belgium and France and also of the German and Russian cavalry actions in the "eastern theater." A new department is added to the magazine called "Mounted Service Section," in which is included articles on "Cavalry Equipment," by Major C. D. Rhodes, Cav., U.S.A.; "Experimental Shoeing," by Lieut. I. S. Martin, Cav., U.S.A., and "The Cavalry Saber," by Major Rhodes. This section is edited at Fort Riley, Kas. Capt. Le Roy Eltinge, 8th U.S. Cav., and Capt. S. Heintzelman, 6th U.S. Cav., contribute notes on the "Revision of Cavalry Drill Regulations."

The May-June number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution includes the silver medal prize essay on "Can the General Staff Corps Fulfill Its Mission?" by Major Gen. William Harding Carter, U.S.A., retired; "Forgotten Lessons," by Major Henry C. Davis, U.S. M.C., that is an argument for preparedness drawn from our past experiences in war; and "Future Recruitment," by Capt. Frank Geere, C.A.C., this being the best summary of the problem of recruiting, its weaknesses and its remedies, that we can recall reading. It would be an admirable thing for some of our patriotic societies to have this article of Captain Geere's reprinted in pamphlet form for distribution throughout the country as an incentive to patriotism and to a higher national spirit of appreciation for the Army. In the "Translation" department there is a complete summary of the campaign of 1914, after the battle of the Marne, with maps.

#### THE ARMY.

S.O., MAY 4, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Thomas R. Harker, 2d Inf., detailed Q.M. Corps, May 24, 1916, will report not later than May 15, 1916.

First Lieut. Augustus Norton, C.A.C., relieved duty staff of C.O., Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay, June 13, will then report to the coast defense commander for assignment to a company.

Col. William C. Rafferty, C.A.C., upon expiration of leave to Fort Hamilton.

Lieut. Col. Frank W. Coe, C.A.C., upon expiration of leave to Fort Hamilton for assignment to duty as fort commander, Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.

First Lieut. Walter P. Boatwright, C.A.C., relieved duty at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, May 31, 1916.

First Lieut. William R. Nichols, C.A.C., relieved duty at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, May 31, 1916.

Lieutenant Nichols relieved assignment as instructor, Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe.

First Lieut. Louis L. Pendleton, C.A.C., relieved present duties at Tokyo, July 19, then to Fort Winfield Scott.

Leave two months to Capt. Morton C. Mumma, Cav.

Leave two months to 2d Lieut. Spencer B. Lane, C.A.C.

Leave May 15 to Aug. 14, 1916, to Capt. Clarence Deems, jr., 6th Field Art.

Col. Harry Taylor, C.E., relieved station at Washington after July 1, 1916, and to Governors Island.

G.O. 15, APRIL 25, 1916, WAR DEPT.

I.—1. In order to facilitate the collection, classification and distribution of military information and to co-ordinate work of this character throughout the Army, department commanders will establish and maintain at their respective headquarters an intelligence office which shall be under the immediate supervision of the department chief of staff. They will also arrange for the detail of intelligence officers at such posts and with such field detachments of their commands as in their judgment require them.

2. The department intelligence office will be considered a branch office of the War College Division, War Department General Staff, and, in so far as intelligence duties are concerned, the department chief of staff is authorized to correspond directly with that division. All military information will be brought to the attention of the department commander before being forwarded to the War College Division.

3. At each department intelligence office will be kept a complete file and index of all maps, reports, communications and other data pertaining to intelligence matters, in accordance with instructions to be hereafter furnished from the office of the Chief of Staff. In general, the duties of intelligence officers will consist of the collection and preparation of military information for the use of the headquarters to which they are attached and, in addition, the forwarding of information to superior headquarters. Specific instructions in connection with intelligence duties will be issued from time to time from the office of the Chief of Staff. All records, reports, maps, communications and other data connected with intelligence matters will be considered as confidential until released by authority of the Chief of Staff.

II.—Under the provisions of Par. 201, Army Regulations, names of seacoast batteries are announced as follows:

1. On the Fort Pickens, Fla., Military Reservation, Battery Sevier, in honor of Brig. Gen. John Sevier, U.S.A., who died Sept. 24, 1815.

2. (a) On the Fort MacArthur, Cal., Military Reservation, Battery Osgood, in honor of Brig. Gen. Henry B. Osgood, U.S.A., who died March 12, 1909.

Battery Farley, in honor of Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Farley, U.S.A., who died April 6, 1912.

Battery Leary, in honor of Brig. Gen. Peter Leary, jr., U.S.A., who died Feb. 13, 1911.

Battery Merriam, in honor of Major Gen. Henry C. Merriam, U.S.A., who died Nov. 18, 1912.

Battery Saxton, in honor of Brig. Gen. Rufus Saxton, U.S.A., who died Feb. 23, 1908.

Battery John Barlow, in honor of Brig. Gen. John W. Barlow, U.S.A., who died Feb. 27, 1914.

(b) On the Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Military Reservation, Battery Whistler, in honor of Col. Garland N. Whistler, C.A.C., who died June 25, 1914.

Battery John White, in honor of Col. John V. White, C.A.C., who died Aug. 24, 1915.

3. On the Island of Oahu, Hawaii.

Battery Birkhimer, in honor of Brig. Gen. William E. Birkhimer, U.S.A., who died June 10, 1914.

4. (a) On the Fort Mills, P.I., Military Reservation.

Battery Maxwell Keyes, in honor of 2d Lieut. Maxwell



Keyes, 3d U.S. Inf., who was killed in action at San Ildefonso, P.I., Nov. 24, 1899.

(b) On the Fort Hughes, P.I., Military Reservation.

Battery Craigbill, in honor of Brig. Gen. William P. Craigbill, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., who died Jan. 18, 1909.

III.—Section 4, Par. I, G.O. 9, War D., 1916, relating to private mounts of officers, is amended to read as follows:

4. All private mounts belonging to officers stationed at military posts will be inspected at least once a year by post commanders, and when found unserviceable or unsuitable, thirty days will be given the officer to dispose of the same, after which time they will not be foraged or maintained at Government expense, nor will additional pay therefor be allowed. A certificate of such inspection and suitability will be furnished the quartermaster, who will keep a register of private mounts, which will show that all animals foraged at Government expense, or for which additional pay is allowed, have been properly inspected, together with date of inspection, and no such mount shall be shipped on a Government bill of lading which has not been inspected and passed within the current year. No animal will be passed as a suitable mount that is less than four years old.

The certificate of inspection and suitability of private mounts will be furnished by the officers owning the mounts when such officers are not a part of the immediate command of a post commander.

IV.—Par. VII, G.O. 63, War D., 1914, publishing the code addresses of certain officials at the War Department, is rescinded.

V.—Par. III, G.O. 66, War D., 1915, prescribing the arms and equipments for certain non-commissioned officers, is amended by adding thereto the following section:

7. Coast artillery district commanders are authorized to waive the requirements of Secs. 4 and 5 of this paragraph in their application to sergeants major of the Coast Artillery Corps.

By order of the Secretary of War:

TASKER H. BLISS, Major General, Act. Chief of Staff.

#### G.O. 6, APRIL 14, 1916, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Col. Harris L. Roberts, Inf., having reported, is announced as department officer in charge of enlisted casualties assigned to and detached from this department. Colonel Roberts will have immediate charge of the organization and embarkation of outgoing casualties and will supervise the debarkation and disposal of incoming casualties. In the performance of his duties he will co-operate with the Department Quartermaster, will report irregularities coming under his observation and will from time to time make pertinent suggestions for improvement in the work under his charge.

By command of Brigadier General Wissner:

ARTHUR S. CONKLIN, Major, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. P. MCCAIN, A.G.

Lieut. Col. John W. Heard, A.G., to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (April 14, S.D.)

Major Peter C. Harris, A.G., from present duties, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will repair to Washington about May 20, 1916, and report to the Adjutant General of the Army for duty in his office, relieving Lieut. Col. James H. McRae, A.G. (May 2, War D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. Charles E. Wheatley, Q.M.C., from duty in Philippines, July 8, 1916, to the United States for further orders. (April 27, War D.)

Capt. John S. Chambers, Q.M.C., now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to El Paso, Texas, for assignment to temporary duty in command of Wagon Company No. 4. (April 14, S.D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to Capt. William P. Kitts, Q.M.C. (May 1, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Charles Bader, Q.M.C., from duty at Fort Gibson, Alaska, to Seattle, Wash. (April 27, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John M. Shell, Q.M.C., to the Front Royal Remount Depot, Va., for duty. (April 27, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Chauncey Wade, Q.M.C., to duty at Fort Thomas, Ky. (April 27, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Charles M. Miller, Q.M.C., Fort Morgan, Ala., to Key West Barracks, Fla., for duty. (April 28, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John O. Roth, Q.M.C., upon completion of his tour of duty in the Hawaiian Department, to Fort McDowell, Cal. (May 1, War D.)

Pay Clerk Horace G. Foster, Q.M.C., to Calexico, Cal., for assignment to temporary duty. (April 29, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Allison Binger, Q.M.C. (appointed April 27, 1916, from sergeant, general service, Infantry), now at Pittsburgh, Pa., to Fort Meyer, Va., for temporary duty. (April 29, War D.)

The following sergeants, first class, Q.M. Corps (appointed April 27, 1916, from sergeants, Q.M.C.), will be sent to Fort Meyer, Va., for temporary duty to receive instructions in the duties of the Q.M. Corps: Kurt Franke, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.; John Picarelli and Herbert I. East, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fred C. Le Mesurier, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Frank Searles, Fort Ontario, N.Y.; John F. Thompson, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (April 29, War D.)

Sergt. Robert H. Barton, Q.M.C., Fort Leavenworth, to Manila on transport to leave July 5, 1916, for duty. (April 28, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. James T. Costello, Q.M.C., Madison Barracks, N.Y., to Manila on the transport to leave July 5, 1916, for duty. (May 2, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Le Roy D. Burr, Q.M.C., Fort Totten, N.Y., to Henry Barracks, Cayce, P.R., to report about June 20, 1916, for duty. (May 3, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William T. Neal, Q.M.C., Fort Ontario, N.Y., to Honolulu on the transport to leave July 5, 1916, for duty. (May 3, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Edward Miller, Q.M.C., upon arrival at Fort McDowell, Cal., from Manila, P.I., to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty. (May 8, War D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

The leave granted Capt. Larry B. McAfee, M.C., is extended two months on account of exceptional circumstances. (April 14, S.D.)

Capt. Llewellyn P. Williamson, M.C., is designated as the medical officer to accompany the Army War College personnel during its history and staff rides to begin May 10 and to end on or about June 17, 1916. (April 27, War D.)

Sick leave two months to Capt. Ernest R. Gentry, M.C. (April 29, War D.)

Capt. Larry B. McAfee, M.C., from temporary duty in the Southern Department to proper station, Fort Riley, Kas. Captain McAfee is relieved from duty at Fort Riley, June 1, 1916, and will then proceed to the Canal Zone for station and duty. (April 29, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles M. O'Connor, jr., M.C., to Schofield Barracks, H.T., for duty. (April 5, H.D.)

Col. Charles Richard, M.C., to Governors Island about May 15, 1916, for duty as surgeon of department. (May 2, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Francis A. Winter, M.C., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (May 2, War D.)

Capt. George H. Scott, M.C., from Cantonment Hospital, Columbus, N.M., to report to C.O., Field Hospital Company No. 3, same station, for temporary duty, relieving Capt. Robert C. Loving, M.C., who will report to C.O., Cantonment Hospital, Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty. (April 21, S.D.)

Leave one month to Capt. Clemens W. McMillan, M.C. (April 22, S.D.)

#### MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Charles A. Powers, M.R.C., of his commission as an officer in that corps is accepted, April 28. (April 28, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Luke B. Peck, M.R.C., is extended one month. (April 28, War D.)

First Lieut. Val E. Miltenberger, M.R.C., from further duty at Rabb's Ranch, Santa Maria, Texas, to Donna, Texas, for temporary duty. (April 19, S.D.)

First Lieut. Albert J. Hoskins, M.R.C., from further duty

at Donna, Texas, to Harlingen, Texas, for duty with 6th Cavalry, for temporary duty. (April 19, S.D.)

#### DENTAL CORPS.

Acting Dental Surg. Bruce H. Roberts, Eagle Pass, Texas, to Del Rio, Alpine and Maria, Texas, for temporary duty for the purpose of rendering dental service. (April 20, S.D.)

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Ray Westra, H.C., Los Angeles, Cal., to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (April 28, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Charles N. Shaw, H.C., Fort Porter, N.Y., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (April 29, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Hugo E. Lacher, H.C., Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty. (May 1, War D.)

The following enlisted men of the Hospital Corps will be sent to Honolulu on the transport to leave June 5, 1916, for duty in Hawaiian Department: Sergts. 1st Class Henry Ash, Fort Adams, R.I., and Albert O. Miller, Fort Williams, Me. (May 1, War D.)

Field Hospital Company No. 1 and Ambulance Company No. 1, U.S. Army, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will proceed, under command of the senior medical officer on duty with the organizations, about May 16, 1916, to Camp Robinson, near Sparta, Wis. These companies will march to North Platte, Neb., where they will entrain and complete the distance by rail. The march will be so conducted as will permit the command to arrive at North Platte in ample time to entrain and leave that place so as to reach Sparta not later than June 8. (April 20, C.D.)

Sergt. John Neilson, H.C., is placed upon the retired list at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and will repair to his home. (May 2, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Warner P. Roden, H.C., from further duty with Field Company No. 5, Harlingen, Texas, to Camp Sergeant Shaffer, Mission, Texas. (April 19, S.D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Leave two months and ten days, upon his relief from his present duties, to Capt. Edmund L. Daley, C.E. (May 1, War D.)

Second Lieut. Edwin A. Bethel, C.E., from duty in the office of the department engineer, about May 2, 1916, to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty. (April 29, E.D.)

Leave one month and ten days, about July 10, 1916, to Capt. Lewis H. Watkins, C.E. (May 3, War D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Lieut. Col. Clarence C. Williams and Major Edward P. O'Hern, O.D., to Washington for the purpose of attending a meeting at 10 o'clock, a.m., on Monday, May 1, 1916, of the Joint Army and Navy Board on Gun Forgings. (April 28, War D.)

First Lieut. Leonard L. Barrett, O.D., from duty at the Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., about May 20, 1916, to Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N.J., for duty. (May 1, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Ole Nelson from further duty in the Coast Defenses of Oahu to Fort Shafter, H.T., for duty. (April 12, H.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Adrian Babbitt is placed upon the retired list at Fort Sill, Okla., and will repair to his home. (May 1, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Charles J. Rauner, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty. (April 19, S.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Capt. Hanson B. Black, S.C., from duty as C.O. of Telegraph Company H, Signal Corps, and assigned to the command of Field Company I, Signal Corps, Columbus, N.M. (April 28, War D.)

Capt. Herbert L. Evans, S.C., in addition to his other duties will assume command of Telegraph Company H, Signal Corps, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (April 28, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Luther Davis, S.C., upon completion of his duties with the National Exposition of Panama, will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (May 1, War D.)

#### CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. F. S. FOLTZ.

Regimental Comdy. Sergt. Albert H. Asmus, 1st Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Douglas, Ariz., and will repair to his home. (May 2, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

COL. J. G. GALBRAITH, ATTACHED.

Leave one month to Major John D. L. Hartman, 3d Cav., Brownsville, Texas, under exceptional circumstances. (April 17, S.D.)

Leave one month, about June 1, 1916, to 2d Lieut. John F. Davis, 3d Cav., Brownsville, Texas, under exceptional circumstances. (April 14, S.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Second Lieut. Harrison H. C. Richards, 4th Cav., from duty with the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, to join regiment. (April 28, War D.)

Leave four months, upon his relief from his present duties, to 2d Lieut. Harrison H. C. Richards, 4th Cav. (May 1, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

COL. W. J. NICHOLSON, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. Daniel D. Gregory, 5th Cav., from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, June 4, 1916, to join regiment. (May 2, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

So much of Par. 29, S.O. 99, War D., 1916, War D., as relates to Major Edward D. Anderson, 6th Cav., is amended so as to direct that officer to join his regiment for temporary duty therewith in the field. (April 29, War D.)

Capt. George E. Mitchell, 6th Cav., now on leave, will at once join regiment at Columbus, N.M. (April 27, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the 6th Cavalry is relieved from his present duties and will join his regiment at Columbus, N.M.: Major Edward D. Anderson, Capt. Hu B. Myers, 1st Lieut. James A. Mars, 1st Lieut. John T. Kennedy and 2d Lieut. Joseph P. Aleshire. (April 27, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. W. TAYLOR.

Leave one month to Capt. John S. E. Young, 8th Cav. (April 14, S.D.)

Capt. Ben Lear, jr., 8th Cav., is assigned to duty in command of the Army Service Schools Detachment (colored), and as instructor in equitation. (April 30, A.S.S.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

COL. G. H. SANDS, ATTACHED.

Sick leave one month to 2d Lieut. Victor V. Taylor, 11th Cav. (April 17, S.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. A. SHUNK.

Sick leave three months to 1st Lieut. Alexander L. James, jr., 15th Cav. (April 27, War D.)

#### CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, Cav. (May 3, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

Par. 47, S.O. 92, April 19, 1916, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Louis H. McKinlay, 3d Field Art., is revoked. (April 28, War D.)

First Lieut. Dawson Olmstead, 3d Field Art., is relieved from assignment in that regiment and placed on the unassigned list. He will remain on his present duties. (April 29, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY, DETACHED OR UNASSIGNED.

So much of Par. 24, S.O. 302, Dec. 29, 1915, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Sherman Miles, Field Art., is revoked.

Lieutenant Miles is assigned to the 3d Field Artillery and will join regiment at Fort Meyer, Va. (April 29, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to 1st Lieut. Donald M. Beere, Field Art. (April 29, War D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Colonel Davis, C.A.C., commanding the Coast Defenses of Florida, under date of Fort Barrancas, April 24, 1916, in G.O. 11, announces the following: "Ord. Sergt. Richard Bradshaw, U.S.A., retires to-day after over thirty years of honorable service as follows: Battery M, 3d Artillery, May 11, 1888, to May 10, 1893; Battery M, 3d Artillery, May 11, 1893, to May 10, 1898; Batteries L and O and 71st Company, C.A.C., Aug. 8, 1898, to Aug. 7, 1901; 71st Company, C.A.C., Aug. 8, 1901, to Aug. 12, 1904; 71st Company, C.A.C., and Post N.C. Staff, Aug. 13, 1904, to Aug. 12, 1907; Post N.C. Staff, Aug. 13, 1907, to Aug. 12, 1910; Post N.C. Staff, Aug. 13, 1910, to Aug. 12, 1913; Post N.C. Staff, Aug. 13, 1913, to April 24, 1916. Two years, three months and twenty-four days of which is credited as double time for foreign service. The last ten years were served as ordnance sergeant at Fort Pickens, Fla. Sergeant Bradshaw has by his unflinching attention to duty and absolute loyalty to his superiors earned not only his retirement but the esteem and respect of all with whom he has come in contact, and in these respects set a worthy example for all enlisted men of this command."

The name of Col. Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C., is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, June 1, 1916, and the name of Col. Clarence P. Townsley, C.A.C., is removed therefrom, May 31, 1916. Colonel Townsley is relieved from duty as Superintendent, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., to take effect June 1. (May 3, War D.)

First Lieut. North M. Beardslee, C.A.C., from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to proper station. (April 27, War D.)

First Lieut. George M. Peak, C.A.C., from assignment to the 58th Company and from duty on the mine planter General John M. Schofield, May 15, 1916, and will then report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, for assignment to a company. (April 29, War D.)

First Lieut. John T. Rowe, C.A.C., is transferred from the 35th to the 58th Company and assigned to duty as C.O., U.S. Army mine planter General John M. Schofield, May 15, 1916. (April 29, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Henry H. Malven, jr., C.A.C., is extended one month. (April 29, War D.)

Leave one month, upon relief from present duties, to 1st Lieut. Harry A. Schwabe, C.A.C. (May 1, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to 1st Lieut. Meade Wildrick, C.A.C. (May 1, War D.)

Leave two months, effective about June 30, 1916, and to terminate not later than Sept. 5, 1916, when he will comply with War Department orders, is granted 2d Lieut. Edward Montgomery, C.A.C. (April 28, War D.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 89, these headquarters, April 21, 1916, as directs 2d Lieut. Andrew L. Pendleton, jr., C.A.C., to proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for temporary duty at camp for Regular troops, is revoked. (April 29, E.D.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: First Lieut. Roy R. Lyon from assignment to the 145th Company, placed on the unassigned list, and will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Charleston, for duty on his staff. First Lieut. Olin H. Longino from duty on the staff of C.O., Coast Defenses of Charleston, is assigned to the 145th Company, and will join that company. (May 1, War D.)

First Lieut. Monte J. Hickok, C.A.C., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to arrive there not later than May 3, 1916, for temporary duty as instructor during the period of the encampment, May 3 to Aug. 8, 1916. (April 27, E.D.)

First Lieut. Clement C. Heth, C.A.C., is detailed as Q.M. of the coming history and staff rides of the Army War College personnel to begin May 10, 1916, and to end about June 17, 1916. (May 2, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Eli E. Bennett, C.A.C., is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, June 7, and the name of 1st Lieut. Harry A. Schwabe, C.A.C., is removed therefrom, June 6, 1916. Lieutenant Schwabe is relieved from duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., and from further duty on recruiting service, June 7, 1916. (May 3, War D.)

Electn. Sergt. 1st Class Edward Johnson, C.A.C., to Fort Ruger, H.T., for duty. (April 14, H.D.)

#### INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HODGES, JR.

Battalion Sergt. Major Walter E. Waite, 1st Inf., Schofield Barracks, is transferred as of his present grade to the 3d Infantry, May 15, 1916, and will be sent to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (May 2, War D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. HIRST.

Capt. Robert I. Rees, 3d Inf., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (May 3, War D.)

Battalion Sergt. Major James H. Barbin, 3d Inf., Madison Barracks, N.Y., is transferred as of his present grade to the 1st Infantry, May 15, 1916, and will be sent to Honolulu on transport to leave June 5, 1916. (May 2, War D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. MORTON.

Leave two months, about May 15, 1916, to apply for an extension of one month, to 2d Lieut. Charles L. Byrne, 5th Inf. (April 28, War D.)

Leave two months, about May 10, 1916, to 2d Lieut. Paul Murray, 5th Inf. (April 28, War D.)

Sergt. John Mulheiron, Co. E, 5th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at camp, Empire, Canal Zone, and will repair to his home. (May 2, War D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. H. BEACOM.

The name of Major Edson A. Lewis, 6th Inf., is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, May 1, 1916, and the name of Major Arthur Johnson, Inf., is removed, April 30, 1916. (April 29, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Sick leave three months to Capt. James G. Hannah, 7th Inf.

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

The retirement of Col. Charles J. Crane, 9th Inf., from active service on April 30, 1916, is announced. (May 1, War D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. MILLER.

Capt. Dana T. Merrill, 10th Inf., after his arrival in the United States and upon the expiration of the leave granted, will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., for temporary duty, and upon completion will proceed to Camp Douglas, Wis., for duty at the camp of instruction for machine gun companies. Upon the completion of his duties at Camp Douglas, Captain Merrill will join the 3d Infantry. (April 28, War D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

First Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever, 3d, 11th Inf., from further duty in Washington to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty with company of 30th Infantry. (April 29, War D.)

Leave seven days, about April 30, to 1st Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever, 3d, 11th Inf. (April 29, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HODGES, JR.

Second Lieut. Jasper A. Davies, 17th Inf., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for dental treatment, is relieved from further duty connected with Progressive Military Map of the United States and



Q.M. and commissary, assigned to 3d Battalion, and detailed for duty with Supply Company. (April 25, 18th Inf.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.  
Leave one month, about July 1, 1916, to 1st Lieut. Henry W. Fleet, 19th Inf. (April 27, War D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.  
COL. L. W. V. KENNON, ATTACHED.

Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, attached to the 26th Infantry, is assigned to the 9th Infantry. Upon the expiration of his present leave he will join the regiment. (May 2, War D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES H. BARTH.  
Second Lieut. Gilbert R. Cook, 27th Inf., from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to Chicago, Ill., for temporary duty. (May 3, War D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.  
COL. E. F. TAGGART, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. George A. Matile, 28th Inf., Ben Bolt, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for treatment for eye trouble. (April 17, S.D.)

#### INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Col. Harris L. Roberts, Inf., to Honolulu for duty. (April 7, H.D.)

The name of Major Arthur Johnson, Inf., is removed from the list of officers detached from their proper commands, April 30, 1916. (April 29, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. George M. Holley, Inf., is extended ten days. (May 1, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to 1st Lieut. William T. MacMillan, Inf. (May 1, War D.)

#### INFANTRY TRANSFERS.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: Capt. Henry S. Wygant from the 14th Infantry to the 21st Infantry; Capt. Eldred D. Warfield from the 21st Infantry to the 14th Infantry. Each officer will join company to which assigned. (April 28, War D.)

#### SUMMER CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

The 2d Battalion, 3d Field Artillery (less Battery F, now at Fort McHenry, Md.) will proceed, accompanied by the necessary enlisted sanitary personnel and medical supplies, at the proper time, by marching, to Tobyhanna, Pa., so timing the march that the battalion shall reach there not later than May 15, 1916. Battery F, upon completion of its duty at Fort McHenry, on or about May 1, 1916, will proceed, by marching, to Tobyhanna, joining the other two batteries of the battalion at some convenient point en route. One unit of Bakery Company No. 1 will be sent to Fort Myer, Va., by the commanding officer, Washington Barracks, D.C., so as to arrive at the former post in time to march with the battalion.

Upon arrival at Tobyhanna the battalion will establish a camp of instruction for Field Artillery and will be utilized for the following purposes: (1) Holding its own target practice and field training; (2) holding the service practice of detached Field Artillery officers under the provisions of Par. II, G.O. 4, War D, 1913.

One battery to be selected by the battalion commander will proceed, accompanied by the necessary enlisted sanitary personnel and medical supplies, by rail, from Tobyhanna to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., so as to arrive there not later than June 2, 1916, for duty at the camp for Regular troops to be held there during the period June 5 to Oct. 5, 1916. Such equipment as may be required by this battery at Plattsburg Barracks will be shipped by rail with it. (April 27, E.D.)

Field Hospital No. 6 and Ambulance Company No. 6 will proceed from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., at the proper time, by marching, to Tobyhanna, Pa., so timing the march that they shall reach that place not later than June 1, 1916. These organizations while in camp at Tobyhanna will be utilized for the following purposes: (a) Holding a camp of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers of sanitary troops, Organized Militia, during the period June 19 to 29, 1916; (b) holding a joint camp with field hospital companies and ambulance companies, Organized Militia, during the period June 29 to Aug. 20, 1916 (contingent upon appropriation by Congress); (c) holding a camp of instruction for Medical Reserve Corps officers, U.S. Army, inactive list, during the period Aug. 21 to 31, 1916; (d) the care of the sick. (May 1, E.D.)

#### UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Between San Francisco and Manila.

Offices and Docks: Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal.  
Outgoing Schedule to Oct. 1, 1916.

Transports	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila.
Sheridan	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 2	18
Thomas	May 5	May 13	May 26	June 2	18
Sherman	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 2	18
Sheridan	July 5	July 13	July 27	Aug. 2	18
Thomas	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 27	Sept. 2	18
Sherman	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	12

Incoming Schedule to Aug. 15, 1916.

Transports	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Sherman	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 5	May 13	22
Sheridan	May 15	May 20	June 5	June 13	22
Thomas	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 13	22
Sherman	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	22
Sheridan	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 8	Sept. 12	22

#### ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Sailed for Manila via Panama March 31, 1916; left Balboa, Canal Zone, April 15, 1916.  
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.  
DIX—At Seattle, Wash.  
KILPATRICK—At Cristobal, Canal Zone.  
LOGAN—At San Francisco, Cal.  
LISCUM—At Manila.  
MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.  
MEADE—At Newport News, Va.  
MERRITT—At Manila.  
SHERIDAN—At Manila, P.I.  
SHERMAN—Left Manila, P.I., April 15 for San Francisco; left Nagasaki, Japan, April 23.  
SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.  
THOMAS—Left San Francisco, Cal., May 5 for Manila, P.I.  
WARREN—At Manila.

#### MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 147th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.  
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Honning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 106th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Stevens, Ore.  
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I.  
1st Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.  
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Mills, P.I.  
2d Lieut. T. H. Jones, C.A.C., commanding.  
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Edward P. Noyes, commanding. Detachment 183d Co., C.A.C. At Pier 12, East River, New York.  
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 13th Co., C.A.C. At Jersey City, N.J.  
GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. John T. Rowe, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.  
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Oscar C. Warner, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 141st Co., C.A.C. At Fort Adams, R.I.

#### CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle, Wash.  
JOSEPH HENRY—1st Lieut. B. O'N. Kennedy, C.A.C., commanding. At New York.  
CYRUS W. FIELD—2d Lieut. H. A. Bagg, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Grant, Canal Zone.

#### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, April 29, 1916.

The big military ball given on Friday evening, April 28, by the line officers of the National Guard to the Governor and his staff was a most brilliant event in Salt Lake society. It was given in the ball room of the Hotel Utah and was attended by all Salt Lake's smart society as well as by the military people who were within reach. Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene Sanchi came down from Logan Agricultural College to attend, and besides the people of Fort Douglas there were present also Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin Guthrie, of the naval recruiting station. Among the guests from the post were Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Elliott, Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Wallace, Dr. and Mrs. John H. Hess, Lieut. and Mrs. Verne R. Bell, Mrs. W. W. Taylor, Miss Genevieve Hoffman, Miss Hexzmbach and Dr. Eber.

Adj. Gen. E. A. Wedgwood, U.N.G., has sent to the War Department a communication asking that the Guard Infantry companies be changed to Cavalry and a change in equipment be made accordingly. The companies of Infantry are rapidly filling up and there are enough men already enrolled to form companies at both Logan and Provo.

Salt Lake and Douglas friends have received cards from Honolulu announcing the birth of a son, Charles Miller Watson, to Capt. and Mrs. Charles M. Watson, Med Corps, U.S.A. Mrs. Watson was Miss Bonnie Miller. Dr. and Mrs. Watson and their son will probably come home during the summer for a visit with the Miller family.

Mr. Kenneth Yeates, who has been in Columbus Barracks visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Emory S. Adams, has returned to his home here. Mrs. Adams is a sister of Mr. Yeates. Miss Edgarda Wedgwood, daughter of Adj. Gen. and Mrs. E. A. Wedgwood, will leave shortly for Columbus Barracks to visit the Adams family. Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman, who has been in Butte and Helena, Mont., on a business trip, will be home the last of the coming week or early in May.

John Bartlett Hess, who took the entrance examinations for Annapolis recently, has re-entered his class at the East Side High School and will probably be able to get his class credits despite his period spent in coaching. He stands very high in all studies and may be able to complete the year in less than the allotted time.

#### SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., April 22, 1916.

At a banquet of the Sons of the American Revolution, San Diego Chapter, on Wednesday evening, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, the guests of honor were Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, and Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Pacific Reserve Fleet, both of whom gave stirring addresses on the subject of preparedness. Capt. A. A. Ackerman, U.S.N., retired, was also present and spoke, as did Lieut. Col. Herbert R. Fay, C.A.C., N.G.C.

Mrs. Hugh Brown, wife of Lieutenant Brown, U.S.N., who is a guest at Hotel del Coronado during the stay of the Lieutenant's ship in this port, has been entertaining Mrs. Ben Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. Albee, of Los Angeles, who motored down. Mrs. Brown is to leave soon for Los Angeles to visit her parents, and will later go East with her husband, who is to be stationed at Annapolis as instructor. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dupee, of Coronado, were hosts at a theater party Monday night at the production by Otis Skinner and Company of "Cock of the Walk," at the Isis theater. Afterward the guests had supper at Hotel del Coronado. In the party were Admiral and Mrs. Winslow, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Fullam, Surg. and Mrs. Bogart, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Spreckels and Lieutenant Hannigan, U.S.N.

Lieut. Harold Ganz, U.S.A., has arrived at Hotel del Coronado, having been assigned to the aviation school on North Island. Mrs. Ganz will arrive in a few days. Mrs. Frank Drake, wife of Lieutenant Drake, U.S.A., of Fort Rosecrans, was hostess at a social the past week when the engagement was announced of Miss Margaret Erzinger, the guest of honor, and John Bowly, a young attorney of this city, whose wedding is to take place in July. Miss Sarah Hunter, daughter of Chaplain and Mrs. Joseph L. Hunter, U.S.A., was among the guests.

Capt. Ashley H. Robertson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Robertson entertained a party of thirty-five at the Cristobal cafe at the exposition Friday evening. Mrs. E. P. Moses, wife of Captain Moses, U.S.A., who is stationed on the island of Guam, is visiting at the home of her parents, Prof. and Mrs. Will Angier, of Point Loma. Mrs. Moses has her young daughter, Elizabeth, with her. Major William Brookes, commanding officer of the battalion of the 21st U.S. Infantry, stationed at the exposition, was host at a dinner Tuesday at the U.S. Grant grill.

The naval supply steamer Glacier brought a large party of American refugees from west coast points in Mexico when it arrived here Sunday.

#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., April 29, 1916.

The school gave a complimentary ride Saturday morning for Gen. Frank U. Robinson and Col. C. A. P. Hatfield in the riding hall and over part of the jumps on the island. On Saturday evening a very enjoyable hop given by the garrison was well attended. A Dutch supper was given after the hop by Lieuts. T. de la M. Allen; K. C. Greenwald and R. E. Anderson for Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Dewey, Lieut. and Mrs. Laurence Mathews, Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Copeland, the Misses Trippett, Spalding, Poland and Harland, Lieuts. J. Cadenas, I. T. Wyche, V. P. Erwin, C. F. McKinney and Captain Mudd, Med. Corps. Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Montgomery gave a dinner for Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, Mrs. I. P. Swift and Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook.

The first polo game of the season was played Sunday afternoon. It was a fine day and many enthusiastic spectators turned out. A round robin was played, three teams participating. The line-up follows: First team, Yellow, Lieutenant Erwin, No. 1; Lieutenant Sumner, No. 2; Lieutenant Montgomery, No. 3; and Lieutenant Martin, No. 4. Blues, Lieutenant Rayner, No. 1; Lieutenant Brown, No. 2; Captain Corbuser, No. 3; and Lieutenant Greenwald, No. 4. Junction City team played Pierce, No. 1; Copeland, No. 2; O'Donnell, No. 3; and Thompson, No. 4. The score was 6 to 1½, in favor of Junction City.

Mrs. Clarence Lininger gave an informal tea for Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond, Lieut. and Mrs. C. T. Griffith, Mesdames Franklin, Hyde, Robinson and Griffith. Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott and son were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Corbuser. Master Erskine Lippincott gave a moving picture party for Elizabeth, Ova, Polly and Margaret Richmond and Frank and Bernard Pritchard. The military college at Manhattan gave its annual dance Easter Monday evening. Guests from Riley were Lieuts. V. P. Erwin, K. C. Greenwald, T. de la M. Allen, R. E. Anderson and J. Cadenas.

Mrs. E. L. Franklin has left to make a long visit in Texas and St. Louis. Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott made a short visit this week with Mrs. Chauncey Dewey, at Manhattan. Mrs. Chamberlin was the dinner guest of Mrs. Swift. Mrs. A. H. Jones gave a small informal tea for Mesdames O. A. Hatfield, H. D. Copeland, Aubrey Lippincott, G. B. Hunter, F. W. Morton and B. T. Merchant. Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Corbuser gave a delightful dinner for Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Montgomery and Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook.

Mrs. W. H. Smith and Lieut. H. M. Rayner on Sunday were supper guests of Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Overton. Mrs. H. D. Chamberlin entertained at dinner for Mrs. I. P. Swift and Mrs. Clarence Lininger. Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Montgomery gave a dinner for Mrs. H. D. Chamberlin and Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook. Miss Catharine Swift, daughter of Ool. Eben Swift, arrived Thursday and will be house guest of Mrs. H. D. Chamberlin for a week, and of her sister-in-law, Mrs. I. P. Swift, for several weeks.

Mrs. John Kennedy gave a birthday party for her son, Elmer Bolton Kennedy. Games were played and delicious refreshments were served. Each little boy and girl received an appropriate remembrance. Mesdames Elmer, Swift, Over-

ton, Smith, O'Donnell and Griffith assisted. Present were Barnard, Charles, Frank, John and Roland Pritchard, Erskine Lippincott, Kimball Brown, Elizabeth McCain, John Lininger, Jimmie Mars, Billy Corbuser, Louise Davis, Mary Louise Jones, Foss and Betty O'Donnell, Elizabeth, Ova, Polly and Margaret Richmond.

Lieutenants Waterman and Overton have been confined to quarters for a few days due to injury received while riding. Mrs. Swift gave a dinner for Mrs. H. D. Chamberlin and Miss Catharine Swift. Mrs. A. W. Robins and her mother, Mrs. Hyde, are packing up, preparatory to leaving the post for their home in Deadwood, S.D. Lieutenant Robins is with his regiment on the border. Mrs. Clarence Lininger was dinner guest of Mrs. I. P. Swift. Mrs. A. H. Jones entertained at luncheon for Mesdames W. B. Edwards, W. H. Smith and Aubrey Lippincott.

Lieut. E. V. Sumner will depart in a few days for Louisville, Ky., to spend a short leave. Lieut. K. C. Greenwald will depart shortly for New Hampton, Iowa, to spend a short leave. Mrs. Hal Pierce gave a beautiful tea at her charming home in Junction City Thursday. The guests from the garrison were Mesdames Hatfield, Elmer, Kennedy, Brown, H. D. Chamberlin and B. T. Merchant.

Master Alden Crane gave a moving picture party to his little school friends, Erskine Lippincott, Barnard, Charles, Frank, John and Roland Pritchard, Elizabeth, Ova, Polly and Margaret Richmond, Billy Corbuser, Elmer Kennedy, Foss and Betty O'Donnell, Lucile Swift, Elizabeth McCain, John Lininger and James Mars. Lieut. and Mrs. Crane and son are house guests of Mrs. I. P. Swift for a few days before leaving the post for El Paso.

#### JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., April 24, 1916.

Mr. Glendenning, of St. Louis, who has had a dancing class at the officers' club for the officers and ladies, has completed the course. Every Monday afternoon the dancing enthusiasts meet at the club and practice the new steps, music being furnished by Captain Stodter's phonograph. Mrs. Tyndall entertained at bridge on Tuesday for Mesdames Donovan, Sampson and Ware. Mrs. Sampson received the prize for highest score. Lieutenant Donovan entertained at a "stag" dinner Tuesday for Colonel Kenly, Captains Dillingham, Watson and Jones and Lieutenant Tyndall, and Messrs. Purcell and Ehnts, of St. Louis.

Captain Caldwell entertained at a theater party Wednesday evening for Colonel Kenly and Capt. and Mesdames Dillingham and McCammon. Supper was enjoyed at Cicardi's. Capt. and Mrs. Watson entertained at dinner on April 9 for Colonel Kenly, Capt. and Mesdames Dillingham, McCammon and Captain Caldwell. Colonel Kenly entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Freeman, Dr. and Mrs. White, of St. Louis, and Dr. and Mrs. Gunkel.

Capt. and Mrs. Watson entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. Pyles, Capt. and Mrs. Craig, Lieut. and Mrs. Sampson and Lieutenant Rucker. A most charming event was the reception given by Mrs. Stodter to the officers and ladies of the garrison in honor of Captain Stodter's birthday. Mrs. Collins served punch and Mrs. Craig poured tea. Those who gathered to offer their best wishes to Captain Stodter were Colonel Kenly, Capt. and Mesdames Craig, Dillingham, Pyles, Chilton, Jones, McCammon and Watson, Lieuts. and Mesdames Collins, Sampson, Tyndall, Gunkel, Harris and Donovan, Mrs. Ware, Captain Caldwell, Lieutenant Rucker, Dr. Jones and Miss Ethel T. Jones.

Miss Jane Elizabeth Jones entertained a number of her little friends Saturday afternoon in observance of her ninth birthday anniversary. An egg hunt and other games were arranged. The little people who helped celebrate the day were Jack Baker, Charles Stodter, Murry Whitehead, Grace Spencer, David Spencer, Amy Jude, Helen Martha Woods, Lolis Chilton, Cecile St. Sure, George England, Boggs Kennedy, Katharine Kennedy, Dick Lawton, Marion Wickline and Julie Marie McCammon. Several of the ladies of the garrison and St. Louis helped entertain the children.

Mrs. Kennedy gave a pretty birthday party Easter Sunday in honor of Master Boggs's fourth anniversary. The guests were Cecile St. Sure, Katharine Kennedy, Elizabeth Jones, Dick Lawton and Lolis Chilton. Boggs presented each with a little stuffed duck. Henry Jones arrived Friday to spend the Easter holidays with his parents, Capt. and Mrs. Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Turner, of Memphis, were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Gunkel Tuesday.

Capt. and Mrs. Stodter and Lieut. and Mrs. Collins motored to Shaw's Botanical Gardens and Forest Park Easter afternoon and went to the Sunset Hill country club for dinner. Lieut. and Mrs. Harris and Capt. and Mrs. Jones motored to Creve Coeur Lake, where a picnic lunch was enjoyed. On the post a baseball game was played in the afternoon between the "Velvets," of St. Louis, and the post team.

Catholic services are held at the receiving barracks every Sunday morning, and for the Easter services the room was very tastefully decorated by the ladies of the garrison who attend the church.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 1, 1916.

Corpl. Charles E. Baker, of the band, died at the post hospital of pneumonia on the 25th instant and was buried in the National Cemetery April 27 with the usual military honors. The comrades of Camp Capron Keithley Garrison, U.S.W.V., of which he was a member, attended in a body. Corporal Baker left a widow and three children.

Admiral Dillingham is the guest of his son, Captain Dillingham. The St. Louis Republic in its Sunday edition published a very interesting interview with Mrs. Kennedy on the subject of "Preparedness." It also published a very good photograph of a group of ladies of the garrison. On Monday afternoon Mrs. Pyles entertained at bridge for Mesdames Donovan, Harris and Collins; on Tuesday Mrs. McCammon entertained at bridge for Mesdames Watson, Harris and Collins; on Tuesday evening the garrison enjoyed a vaudeville show at the post hall.

Captain Caldwell has recently purchased a motor car. Capt. and Mrs. Watson were hosts at dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Lieuts. and Mesdames Collins and Donovan, Mrs. White, Miss Ethel T. Jones, Captain Caldwell and Dr. Jones. Mrs. Stodter entertained with bridge Thursday for Mesdames Collins, Pyles and Donovan. Mrs. Donovan had highest score. Lieut. and Mrs. Harris had dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Kennedy, Capt. and Mesdames Jones and Pyles and Lieut. and Mrs. Collins.

Mrs. Pyles was hostess for the ladies' bridge club Friday. Those holding highest scores were Mesdames Stodter, Crampton and Donovan. The most delightful hop of the season was held last Friday night at the administration building. Mesdames Dillingham, Watson and Sampson received. A number from St. Louis attended. Mrs. White, of St. Louis, was luncheon guest of Mrs. Pyles on Friday. Colonel Kenly was host at a dinner before the hop Friday for Mrs. Fred Thompson, Mrs. Rodgers, Miss Julia Goode, Dr. Kelly, Mr. Jones and Captain McKenna, of St. Louis.

Mrs. White, of St. Louis, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Craig Friday evening. Miss Margaret Winters and Mr. Hutchinson, of St. Louis, were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Baker Friday. Dr. and Mrs. Jude, of St. Louis, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Jones for the dance Friday night. Colonel Kenly, Captains Watson, McCammon and Caldwell and Lieutenants Harris and Rucker motored to St. Louis and attended the Wild West show as the guests of Buffalo Bill.

A party was given Saturday night by Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan to celebrate the first anniversary of their wedding. The guests were Admiral Dillingham, Major and Mrs. Kennedy, Capt. and Mesdames Lawton, Freeman, Dillingham, England and Jones and Miss Ethel T. Jones, they being the only members of the garrison on duty here who attended the wedding a year ago. Cards were the evening's diversion. Capt. and Mrs. Freeman both won prizes. Punch that had been made for the wedding was served at a very delightful supper. The same evening was the twenty-fifth anniversary of Capt. and Mrs. Jones, and Mrs. Donovan presented Mrs. Jones with a piece of silver.



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Close on 7,000 persons have enrolled for the military training camps to be held at Plattsburg, N.Y. The total enrollment for all the camps in the United States probably approximates 10,000. A total of 2,500 men, representing alumni and students of 300 colleges and universities, had enrolled for the camps up to May 1. Those, with 100 or more enrollments, are as follows: Harvard, 749; Yale, 369; Princeton, 334; Columbia, 219; Pennsylvania, 159; Cornell, 169; Williams, 116; and Massachusetts Tech., 106. Members of the governing committees of the 1st Training Regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y., presented loving cups to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Capt. Halstead Dorey and Capt. Gordon

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Johnston, U.S.A., May 1, to show their appreciation of the services of the Army officers in making the encampment of last year such a successful and memorable one. The presentation took place at the Harvard Club, New York city.

The Senate Committee on Commerce struck out of the River and Harbor bill on May 3 the appropriation of \$700,000 for the improvement of the harbor of New York. As the bill passed the House it contained a provision for an improvement of the East River with a view of giving a channel thirty-five feet deep to the navy yard, New York, this item being included in the House bill at the earnest solicitation of President Wilson, who urged it as a preparedness measure.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels announces that the naval exhibit sent to the San Francisco Exposition by the Government has been ordered sent to New York for display in connection with the Military and Naval Tournament at Sheepshead Bay Motordrome May 20 to May 27. In his letter Secretary Daniels said the Navy Department approved of the tournament. The exhibit will include, in addition to models of various types of warships, a complete collection of projectiles and other munitions. The plan to open a recruiting station on the tournament grounds has met approval both from Army and Navy men.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, U.S.N., commanding the U.S. forces in Haitian waters, has gone to Santo Domingo with the cruiser Prairie and a strong force of marines to put a stop to the activities of factional leaders seeking to overthrow the Jimenez government. He has orders to inform the men behind the impeachment proceedings against President Jimenez that the United States will not tolerate their intrigues.

By Changes in Navy Regulations and Naval Instructions No. 6, issued by the Navy Department April 15, 1916, an important modification is made in the organization of the fleet. The personal staff of the commander-in-chief of the fleet and the fleet staff are consolidated. The designations "personal staff" and "fleet staff" are abolished and the officers who now compose both of them will be known as the staff.

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## CIVILIAN MISJUDGMENTS OF OUR ARMY.

At the present time the U.S. Army is engaged in the problem of adding 20,000 men to its enlisted strength and is facing the larger task of increasing this by 60,000 men, according to reports of the agreement reached at the conference between the two Houses of Congress as to the Army Reorganization bill. In light of these facts it would be well for the people of our country to take counsel with themselves as to whether it would not be wise to look upon the Army, its life and what it means to them from an entirely different point of view from that now unfortunately assumed. For there can be no denying the fact that throughout the length and breadth of our land not only is there a general misconception of what the Army is, but also there is held a low opinion of it which finds reflection in official circles and in civilian life as well.

In an article on "Future Recruitment" in the current number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution Capt. Frank Geere, C.A.C., U.S.A., who has had wide experience in our recruiting service and has also studied recruiting in England, points out some of the difficulties he has met with in enlisting recruits. Captain Geere mentions the opposition of postmasters to giving him information that it was their duty to impart and of police officials to having recruiting stations in their precincts. But graver than either of these obstacles, which could be overcome, was the civilian opposition which was based on the idea that Army life was not a good thing for a young man, that it was destructive to his moral fibre, and that it held no such rewards for the future as attended an equal number of years spent in a civil occupation. It was this spirit that Captain Geere found most difficult to controvert, and he admits that another feature of this opposition, a charge of misrepresentation in our Army's recruiting advertising matter, has some justification, in that the strong emphasis laid on the agreeable or profitable features of Army service has more or less helped to feed suspicion. In most European countries, on the other hand, the Army is held in high esteem. In England particularly, as Captain Geere shows through many pertinent illustrations, the enlisted man is not only held in high esteem, but service in the British army is looked upon as an excellent career for a young man and one certain to bring him the reward of a better mental and physical equipment.

One of the most portentous forms that hostility to the Army takes is the assaults made on the Service in the halls of Congress by members of that body. Only the other day Senator Hitchcock declared that if men were permitted to re-enlist the Army would become a force of "hirelings," and he used the word in its most contemptuous sense. Senator du Pont rebuked him a few moments later, but in the prevailing tone of public opinion Senator Hitchcock's attack would unfortunately carry more weight than would Senator du Pont's defense. It might be well for all the people of the United States, as well as their representatives in Congress, to remember that duty has been described as "the sublimest word in the English language" and that duty is something in which every good citizen has a share. Service to our country is a part of this noble obligation, and its people cannot be better engaged in service than by thinking well and speaking well of its defenders. It should be part of the duty of a citizen to acquire a better understanding of what our Army is, what its life does for those who serve with it, and how it improves them as men. We are supposed to be a practical people. Well, let us be practical about our patriotism then, and understand that the U.S. Army is a practical institution that makes men not only more effective as workers, but finer as citizens. This is what the Army is and these are its fruits.

The fine impression our Army officers make on the men of other countries, even at times when there is friction between our country and theirs, is shown by what General Obregon said of Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., after the conference at El Paso regarding the present Mexican situation. General Obregon said: "General Scott is an honest man. There are few men who are wholly honest that I have ever met, and General Scott is one of them." And he added that he "came to the border with misgivings and was distrustful, but when he met the American General all his doubts were dissipated and he realized that he could talk freely and could trust General Scott implicitly." If this is the impression our Army officers make upon foreigners, is it conceivable that they are the type of men they are so often pictured as being even in places like the halls of Congress? Robert Dunn, special correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, who has been with the Army in Mexico, in writing from El Paso, Texas, as to the nego-



tations with Obregon, adds this testimony to the high quality of our officers and men of the Army. "I wonder, too," he says, "if the following aspect of withdrawal has ever been well grasped. Is the truth realized that our troops there now constitute the only human creatures who have ever entered that country and treated the Mexican native like the warm-blooded animal both he and they are? All others have gone in—mine owners, ranchers, 'revolutionary' armies—only to plunder and to exploit. One yearns to be back with the Army in the field, where at least eyes see clearly and facts are faced so that no man fools himself."

#### ARMY STRENGTH AND ORGANIZATION.

The preparedness forces in Congress have urged that the conference report on the Army bill should provide for nine divisions, and that seven of these divisions should be Infantry and two Cavalry. They are not all agreed on what should be the strength of the organizations which compose these divisions, but they are united in advocating their creation. The strength of the companies, regiments and brigades of a division, or so far as that is concerned of the entire Army, depends in actual fact upon the appropriation made by Congress. Even if the Reorganization bill now pending in conference should authorize the maintenance of the Army at war strength the troops could not be secured unless Congress each year made the necessary appropriations to keep it at that strength. Even last year's appropriations were not sufficient to keep the Army fully up to the strength that was authorized. When Congress decided upon an increase of 20,000 men it was discovered that the Army was below its legalized strength because Congress had not appropriated sufficient funds to pay the troops that were authorized by law. The number of organizations is fixed by law, but the number of troops for these organizations depends entirely upon the annual appropriation. Chairman Chamberlain and the other advocates of an adequate Army are insisting upon nine divisions, the organization recommended by the Army War College.

If the Army now had the organizations and the strength recommended by the War College there would be no shortage in Cavalry or any other troops to deal with the Mexican situation. Even in the event of intervention the Regular Army could then occupy Mexico until a Volunteer force could be raised and trained. There would also be plenty of aeroplanes and a sufficient force of trained aviators to man them, if the recommendations were carried out. In its report the War College showed that it appreciated the fact that there would be more need for Cavalry on the Mexican border than in any other part of the country. The report calls for the stationing of one brigade of Cavalry on the border west of El Paso and one east of El Paso. This force would be sufficient to patrol the border even under existing conditions, and the rest of the mobile Army would be left free to occupy the strategical points along the border.

In its report the War College explains how the troops which will be provided for in the bill, if it is passed in the form reported from the Senate committee, should be distributed. Roughly speaking, after the Panama Canal, the Philippines, the Hawaiian Islands and Alaska are garrisoned, there will be four divisions of Infantry in the United States and all of the two divisions of Cavalry with the exception of five regiments. One division of Infantry is to be stationed in Hawaii, one in the Philippines and one on the Panama Canal. In the United States one division of Infantry and one brigade of Cavalry is to be stationed in the Puget Sound area. California is to have a division of Infantry and a Cavalry brigade. There is to be stationed in the North Atlantic states a division of Infantry and a brigade of Cavalry, and in the Middle West one division of Infantry and a brigade of Cavalry. All the Infantry divisions with the exception of the Puget Sound defense area and the Middle West there will be attached a regiment of Cavalry. This gives the continental force twenty regiments of Cavalry and thirty-six regiments of Infantry. Attached to the Army on the continent will be fifteen regiments of Field Artillery, ten battalions of Engineers, seven battalions of Signal Corps troops and five aero squadrons.

Section 3 of the Army bill as passed by the Senate and now in conference provides that the mobile troops of the Army shall be organized, as far as practicable, into brigades and divisions, and authorizes the President to organize the brigades and divisions into such corps or armies as may be necessary when in his opinion the public interests demand it. The typical Infantry, Cavalry or Field Artillery brigade, the bill provides, shall consist of a headquarters and three regiments of its individual arm. The typical Infantry division shall consist of a headquarters, three Infantry brigades, one regiment of Cavalry, one Field Artillery brigade, one regiment of Engineers, one field battalion of Signal Corps, one aero squadron, one ammunition train, one supply train, one engineer train and one sanitary train. The typical Cavalry division shall consist of a headquarters, three Cavalry brigades, one regiment of Field Artillery (horse), one battalion of mounted Engineers, one field Signal battalion (mounted), one aero squadron, one ammunition train, one supply train, one engineer train and one sanitary train. The typical corps shall consist of a headquarters, two or more Infantry divisions, one or more Cavalry brigades or a Cavalry division, one Field Artillery brigade, one telegraph battalion and one field Signal battalion, and such ammunition, supply, engineer and sanitary trains as the President may deem

necessary. Nothing in the bill, however, is to be interpreted as preventing the President "from increasing or decreasing the number of organizations prescribed for the typical brigades, divisions, and corps, or from prescribing new and different organizations and personnel as the efficiency of the Service may require."

#### STATUS OF ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

The Senate and House conferees on May 5 reported a disagreement on the Army Reorganization bill. Chairman Hay laid his report before the House, and the report was laid over until May 8. As the Senate bill was reported as an amendment to the House bill, striking out all but the enacting clause of the House bill, the report of the conferees did not designate the sections upon which an agreement was reached. This leaves the whole bill open to amendment in the House, where the forces in favor of preparedness intend to force a vote on some of the more important sections of the bill. The Senate leaders for preparedness have given Chairman Chamberlain notice that they will fight the tentative agreement for an Army of 175,000 and will insist upon the Senate bill. The deadlock in the conference committee was over Section 56 and the provision for a government nitrate plant. It is stated that the Democratic leaders will bring in another special rule, limiting the vote in the House to Section 56 and the nitrate provision. The test vote will come on the adoption of the rule in the House.

Section 56 is the section providing for a Volunteer Army. Except as to this and the nitrate plant the conferees came to a tentative agreement, which included a reorganization of the Army by which seven divisions of Infantry and two of Cavalry will be created. While the Senate conferees yielded to the House conferees as to the strength of the Army, the organizations provided for in the Senate bill were carried by the bill so far as agreed upon. Although a number of the important details are yet to be worked out, the general character of the bill so far as agreement went is that of the Senate bill.

The sentiment for an adequate Army has grown so strong in both houses that it has been apparent for some time that the House would vote down the report of the House committee, and unless an agreement was reached in conference the House would pass a bill fixing the strength of the Army at 220,000 men. The strength of the line of the Army as the bill stood in the conference committee will be between 175,000 and 180,000. The strength of the Quartermaster Corps and staff departments have not yet been fixed. It is understood that substantially the increase in the General Staff that was provided for in the Senate bill was tentatively adopted. The Senate's amendment for the equalization of promotion, with some slight modifications, it is said was agreed to by the conferees. There is considerable discussion over the number of medical officers, and it is believed a compromise between the House and Senate bill will be the final outcome.

The deadlock over Section 56, providing for a Volunteer Army, was the chief reason that a disagreement was reported to both houses. The President in a conference with Chairman Hay has indicated that he favors the Volunteer Army section. If the Administration becomes active in its support of this provision, when it comes up in the House it will probably be adopted. In some quarters it is believed that the Administration can exert enough influence in the House to secure the adoption of the Volunteer section and increase the majority for it in the Senate. During the past week demands from every section of the country have been coming to Washington asking for the adoption of Section 56. The advocates of preparedness have become deeply interested in this feature of the bill and are convinced that next to an increase in the Regular Army it is the most important legislation pending.

The National Guard provisions of the bill were practically rewritten. An effort was made by the conferees to strengthen the proviso and place the National Guard as largely under the control of the Federal Government as the Militia provisions of the Constitution will permit.

The other point in dispute which prevented a final agreement by the conferees was the proposal for the erection of a nitrate plant. The provision met with sharp criticism when it was presented to the House, the charge being made that it was intended to favor special interests. Upon motion of Representative McKenzie, of Illinois, the House struck the item from the bill. It was restored in the Senate.

A plan evolved by the State Department for effecting general radio communication between the countries of the Western Hemisphere has been made known through the issuing of an address delivered by Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, as a member of the International High Commission, at Buenos Ayres during the recent tour of the commission. The plan is put forward by the United States Government as one of the means of promoting the spirit of Pan-Americanism. It is proposed to divide the territory embraced in the American republics into zones of radio communication, with one central radio station for each zone, which station will receive and relay radio-grams to destination as may be necessary and in accordance with regulations drawn up by a committee. There will be one main station for the entire hemisphere, such main station to be capable of communicating with the central stations in each of five proposed zones, the main station suggested being that already established in the

Panama Canal Zone, with other stations situated at Washington, Guantanamo, Guatemala, Para and Buenos Ayres. The same system of zones and distributing stations would be used in each country so that there would be uniformly throughout the entire system.

#### PROGRESS WITH THE NAVY BILL.

Present progress in the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill indicates that the vote on the increase in the Navy will be reached early next week. Then the committee will decide whether it will report a bill carrying four battle cruisers, or adopt the Department program of two battle cruisers and two battleships. There will also be a motion to include in the bill four battle cruisers and two battleships, but it is not believed that the national defense forces can muster enough votes for a six capital ship program. The vote on the provisions for reserve ordnance and munitions indicates that the larger Navy forces are in control of the committee. Representative Callaway's amendment to reduce the ammunition appropriations from \$13,000,000 to \$2,000,000 was voted down by such a decisive majority that it is evident the "little Navy" contingent is having very little to do with the formulation of the bill. The appropriation of \$13,000,000 for munitions, adopted by the committee on May 2, is for the amount originally recommended by Rear Admiral Strauss, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. It was cut to \$3,000,000 by Secretary Daniels.

So far it is understood that most of the recommendations of the sub-committee with regard to matériel have been approved by the whole committee. The committee has not yet reached the personnel features of the bill, and it is understood that it will not take them up until shortly before the vote on the building program is taken. There will be bitter opposition to the plan by which civilians are to be commissioned in the proposed Navy flying corps. The committee by a close vote during its session on May 1 sustained the Secretary of the Navy and rejected the advice of the naval experts who have testified before it by refusing to increase the amount to be provided for aeronautics and by inserting in the bill an item of \$1,700,000 for the construction of a projectile plant. The vote was taken on proposals to increase the amount for aeronautics from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 or \$5,000,000. The \$2,000,000 appropriation was recommended by Secretary Daniels. The General Board of the Navy proposed \$5,000,000, and Captain Bristol, who is in charge of naval aeronautics, suggested \$3,000,000. The \$3,000,000 proposal was rejected by a vote of 9 to 10. The proposal to increase the amount to \$5,000,000 received only a few votes. The sub-committee's recommendations for the construction of two drydocks at the Norfolk and Philadelphia Navy Yards, was approved at the session on May 3. These docks will cost \$3,500,000 each, and they will be used for repair work on the battleships now under construction and proposed in the bigger Navy scheme.

In preparing plans for the new ships the Navy Department will make an effort to increase the speed of all types from battleships to destroyers. To begin with it is understood the specifications for battleships will require a speed of twenty-one knots. Some of the new battleships are now making this speed, but it has not been required in the specifications of the contract. Without disorganizing the fleet it is believed that this increase in the speed of the new battleships can be made. The battle cruisers, as has been previously announced, are to have a speed of thirty-five knots. The same speed, it is understood, will be required for scout cruisers, and there will be an increase in the speed of destroyers. Scout cruisers are virtually large destroyers. They will be approximately 7,000-ton ships and will be built on the general lines of destroyers. The Department will be able to increase the speed of the new ships largely through the successful operation of the reduction gear and the electric drive. With this equipment small turbine engines can be used in developing power for the ships. The smaller turbine engines can be run at a high rate of speed, and by the reduction gear the speed of the shaft of the propeller can be reduced to the number of revolutions that will make the screws effective. Incidentally, the use of smaller turbine engines reduces the space and weight of the machinery required to produce the necessary horsepower to propel battleships. Although the Bureau of Steam Engineering has not made any great pretensions, it has developed a system of power for battleships which will make it possible for the Department to respond to the demand for a higher rate of speed for all types of vessels. Much of this can be done without increasing the weight of the engines or the space to be occupied by them in the ships.

The wage controversy at the Rock Island Arsenal hangs on the question as to whether Chicago is "in the vicinity" of Rock Island, Ill. According to the regulations of the War Department the wages at a government arsenal or armory are to be based on the scale that is paid in that vicinity. The board of officers appointed to adjust wages at Rock Island assumed that "the vicinity" only included Davenport, Moline and a few of the surrounding cities. The representatives of the employees insist that Chicago should be included, and the matter has been referred to the Department of Labor. The employees insist that there are no industries in the nearby cities with which the wages of the arsenal can be compared. The representative of the employees at Washington has announced that if the wages at the arsenal are not increased twenty-five per cent. by May 15 a strike will be ordered.



## THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

## FIRST SESSION.

Favorable report was made April 28 in the Senate on S. 1807, authorizing the President, in his discretion, to appoint Acting Asst. Surg. Elwin Carlton Taylor, U.S.N., to the grade of passed assistant surgeon, as an additional number, to rank next after the fifty-ninth officer in lineal standing on the list of passed assistant surgeons, and that no back pay or allowances shall accrue as a result of the passage of this act. Endorsing the bill Secretary Daniels said: "Elwin Carlton Taylor is approximately forty years of age. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy Oct. 12, 1903; promoted to passed assistant surgeon Oct. 12, 1906; resigned March 12, 1908. He entered the Navy again June 27, 1912, as an acting assistant surgeon and is serving in that capacity at the present time. His total naval service amounts to about eight years, and his record as an officer in the Regular Service and as an acting assistant surgeon is excellent. While the Department's general policy continues adverse to the enactment of special legislation and to legislation seeking to make an officer an extra number except in specially meritorious cases; nevertheless, in view of Dr. Taylor's creditable services in the Navy and to the need of medical officers with his experience, favorable action on the bill (S. 1807) is recommended."

Favorable report was made in the Senate April 28 on S. 3020, waiving the age limit for admission to the Medical Corps of the U.S. Navy, as an assistant surgeon, during a period of one year from the date of passage of this bill, in the case of John B. Bostick, in consideration of his previous naval service.

Without amendment, favorable report was made in the Senate on April 28 on S. 833, which provides "that from and after the passage of this act petty officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps on the retired list who had creditable Civil War service in the Regular or Volunteer forces prior to April 9, 1865, shall receive the rank or rating and the pay of the next higher enlisted grade upon the retired list by reason of such service: Provided, That if such advanced rank or rating shall not carry with it an increase of pay, or if there be no higher enlisted grade to which advancement may be made as herein authorized, then and in such cases said men shall receive an increase of pay of twenty per centum over and above the retired pay actually received by them, respectively, at the time of the passage of this act. Nothing in this act shall operate to reduce the pay of any person in the Navy or Marine Corps, and its provisions shall not operate to create any claim for back pay." Secretary Daniels recently explained that at the present time there are thirty-nine retired enlisted men of the Navy and seventeen retired enlisted men of the Marine Corps, or a total of fifty-six men, who would be affected by the enactment of the legislation proposed in the bill (S. 833) now being considered.

Senator Nelson has offered as an amendment intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 392) to create in the War Department and the Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as the "Civil War volunteer officers' retired list," a proviso "That for the purposes of this act, surviving sergeants major of U.S. regiments, regular or volunteer, who during the Civil War served therein as private soldiers and non-commissioned officers two years, or more, and were honorably discharged, shall be deemed and considered as second lieutenants."

As amended and reported to the House on April 27, H.R. 11168 grants each and every employee of the navy yards, gun factories, naval stations and arsenals of the U.S. Government thirty working days' leave of absence each year, without forfeiture of pay during such leave, provided that it shall be lawful to allow pro rata leave only to those serving twelve consecutive months or more, and that in all cases the heads of divisions shall have discretion as to the time when the leave can best be allowed.

The Secretary of Commerce, transmitting information regarding appropriations for two surveying steamers and ten launches for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, says: "As respects the two vessels, it is the intention of the Department, if their construction is permitted, to build them so that they shall be at any time available as small auxiliary cruisers for the Navy should need for such service arise. Their design and equipment would take this carefully into account, as was done in the case of the steamship Surveyor, now building. The launches also would be designed for small auxiliary use in the naval service, would be capable of carrying a small gun, and would have a definite value as defense against submarines. It would be the purpose of the Department to have this in mind throughout their design and construction. It should, therefore, be considered that the proposal is one which is deliberately intended to involve an increase in our defensive forces to the extent named as well as an economical and greatly needed addition to our surveying fleet, which is now sadly short of vessel equipment because the old ships have had to be condemned and sold as being no longer safe for use."

Favorable reports were made in the Senate May 3 on S. 4054, to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Hospital Corps of the U.S. Navy, and on S. 4307 to prevent the disclosure of national defense.

The House on May 4 passed the bill to permit the detail of officers and men of the Marine Corps to duty under the Haitian government for the training of constabulary and other duties. Representative Callaway, of Texas, supported by Representative Hensley, of Missouri, both "little Navy" men, asserted that the whole purpose of the measure was to permit the detailed officers and privates to draw double pay, but the bill was finally passed under suspension of the rules by a vote of 239 to 53.

After a meeting of the steering committee in the Senate on May 3 regarding the legislative program planned by the Administration, it was stated that Congress will be unable to complete its labors before the end of August, with a strong probability that the session may last well into autumn.

## FOR BETTER AMERICAN HORSES.

S. 5799, introduced in the Senate April 29 by Mr. Pittman, appropriates \$200,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, for the purchase and maintenance of stallions for the production of horses for agricultural and military purposes, provided that all expenditures authorized under this act shall be made by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture. Representative Thomas J. Scully, of New Jersey, has introduced H.R. 15319 in the House, calling for an initial appropriation of \$200,000 and an annual expenditure thereafter of \$100,000 for a period of years. The figures in the bill represent the estimates made by

experts of the Agriculture and War Departments as to the amount necessary to give adequate force to the plan. Representative Scully, after consultation with civilian and military experts, also has introduced a resolution calling upon the House Military Affairs Committee for an investigation to determine whether the present plan should be supplemented in any way.

"The Department of Agriculture has taken the position that the object of the remount system is to raise horses for purely military purposes, and that therefore the system should be directed by the War Department," said Mr. Scully. "The fact of the matter is that the War Department is asking only that the breeding of horses be encouraged, which every user of a horse for anything except heavy draught work demands; that the scrub stock of this country be weeded out by the offering of pure bred stallions to the farmers. The War Department hopes to benefit only incidentally in time of peace, as the peace requirements in horse flesh can very easily be taken care of, and in time of war, when the need of the War Department is the need of the entire country, where will the line be drawn between the duty of one department and another?"

"The United States, next to Russia, leads the world in the production of horseflesh. And yet our horses are now of such poor type that the foreign buyers coming over here are able, despite the desperate need of their country, to purchase horses for military purposes at about \$100 a head—that is, not to the farmer."

The government stallions have been of four different breeds, selected by a conference of war, agriculture and civilian experts, and these have been confined to four different sections of the country. The thoroughbreds have been stationed at and near the remount station at Front Royal, Va., where horses for hunting and saddle work are popular. The Morgan stallions, seven in number, have been in Vermont, where the Morgan horse is most popular. Ten standard breeds, registered horses of the trotting and light harness type, have been stationed in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, and ten pure bred and registered saddle stallions have been in Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 5796, Mr. La Follette.—To authorize the Director of the Bureau of the Census, under certain conditions, to prepare and distribute blank ballots, and to receive and count marked ballots and report to Congress the result of an advisory vote. The bill provides for a referendum before declaring war. Senator La Follette explained that he had avoided the constitutional objection by making the referendum vote purely advisory. "The vote to be taken will not be binding and cannot therefore hamper Congress in the exercise of its constitutional power to make war," it was explained in a statement given out at the office of Senator La Follette. The bill provides that whenever the President shall sever diplomatic relations with a foreign country the question of whether war shall be declared to sustain the President's action shall be referred to the people to be voted upon and their voice would be expected to be a guide, but not a control, of Congress. The ballot would become operative upon the filing of a petition by qualified electors of twenty-five states, the petitions to be filed with the Director of the Census. Postmasters and rural carriers are charged, in the measure with the duty of supplying the voters with ballots when they express a desire for them. The count of the votes would be made by the House of Representatives, to which the returns are to be made. Penalties are provided for illegal voting.

S. 5799, Mr. Pittman.—For the encouragement of the production of better horses for agricultural and military purposes \$200,000 is appropriated for the purchase and maintenance of stallions for the production of horses for agricultural and military purposes: Provided, That all expenditures authorized under this act shall be made by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture.

H. Con. Res. 84, Mr. Nichols, of Michigan.—Whereas on Jan. 1, 1916, the Army post of Fort Wayne, Mich., was garrisoned with thirteen enlisted men and two officers, and it appears from a statement made by the Secretary of War on Jan. 27, 1916, that the cost of the grounds to the Government of the United States was \$7,164.37, and cost of buildings \$542,854.62, or total of \$549,518.99, and the total cost of repairs for the past ten years has been \$52,578.27; and whereas it has been estimated by the Detroit real estate board that the approximate value of the Fort Wayne site is \$1,000,000, and a resolution authorizing the city of Detroit to buy or lease the said Fort Wayne has been adopted by the city council of the city of Detroit unanimously: Therefore be it resolved, That the Secretary of War be authorized and directed to enter into negotiations with the city of Detroit, looking toward sale or lease of the property upon which said fort is located, said property to be used exclusively for a city park or other purely municipal purpose.

H. Con. Res. 85, Mr. Sherwood.—That the same and humane method of settling disputes between governments set out in the treaties hereinbefore mentioned should be employed in the adjustment of any and all serious controversies between the Government of the United States and any other government.

H.R. 15184, Mr. Riordan.—That the President be, and he hereby is, authorized to reinstate Maurice Edgar Rose as an assistant surgeon in the U.S. Navy and then to place said Maurice Edgar Rose on the seventy-five per centum pay list of retired officers of the Navy, said transfer to take effect at the date of the passage of this act.

## RESERVE OFFICERS FOR NAVY.

H.R. 15226, Mr. Miller, of Minnesota.—That any person who has served as a commissioned officer in the Naval Militia of any of the several states for a period of not less than five years and who has been honorably discharged therefrom shall, on his own application therefor, be commissioned as a Naval Reserve officer of the highest rank he may have held in said Naval Militia, provided the applicant held such rank for a period of not less than two years. Should he not have held his highest Naval Militia commission for at least two years, he shall then be commissioned as such Naval Reserve officer in the rank next below the highest Naval Militia rank as held by him. When in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, the services of officers commissioned under this act shall be deemed necessary, he shall have the power to call upon them for service under the same rules and regulations as do now or hereafter shall govern Naval Militia officers when called into the service of the United States.

Sec. 2. That when so called into service or when ordered out for training, as hereinbefore provided, said Naval Reserve officers shall receive the same pay and allowances and be entitled to the benefits of the same laws regarding promotion and all other emoluments as the officers of the same rank of the Regular service, the time served in the Naval Militia and in the Naval Reserve by the officers commissioned under this act being considered in the computation of said pay and allowances. Such pay and allowances shall be charged against the moneys appropriated for the pay of the officers of the U.S. Navy.

Sec. 3. That said officers when so serving shall be under the same limitations regarding rank and command as applies to Naval Militia officers when mustered into the service of the United States and shall wear the same uniform as shall be prescribed for Naval Militia officers, except that the star on the sleeve of the line officers shall have a circle of silver instead of one of gold, and staff officers shall have such distinguishing marks as the Secretary of the Navy shall prescribe.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Navy shall have power to

and shall prescribe for the training of such officers of the Naval Reserve, but such training shall not call for more than thirty days' active duty in any one year unless through unavoidable circumstances, and the time of such training shall be fixed as far as may be to suit the convenience of the persons so ordered for duty.

Sec. 5. That a period of two years from the date of the passage of this act shall be given during which the persons affected thereby shall have an opportunity to make application for enrollment and commissions as hereinbefore provided, and after the expiration of that period the officers of the Naval Reserve commissioned under this act shall be fixed at the following numbers in each grade: Line—Captains, 5; commanders, 20; lieutenant commanders, 40; lieutenants, 80; lieutenants (junior grade), 100; ensigns, 100. Medical Corps—Surgeons, 5; passed assistant surgeons, 20; assistant surgeons, 30. Pay Corps—Paymasters, 5; passed assistant paymasters, 20; assistant paymasters, 30. Should there be an excess of officers in any grade, those so in excess shall be carried as "additional" in that grade until the number in such grade is reduced to that as prescribed by this act.

Sec. 6. That should any officer commissioned under this act desire promotion to a higher grade he shall, when not in active service, have the privilege of taking the examination as prescribed by the Navy Department for the Naval Militia for the grade to which such officer shall aspire, and upon satisfactorily passing such examination said officer shall be commissioned in said grade.

Sec. 7. That when the necessity for the service of such officers shall cease they shall be honorably discharged from the Navy of the United States under the same laws, rules, and regulations as govern the honorable discharge of officers of the Regular Navy.

Sec. 8. That in the case of officers appointed under this act who have lost their lives or been incapacitated in the line of duty the same laws, rules, and regulations shall govern as apply to similar cases in the Regular Navy.

Sec. 9. That this act shall take effect from and after the date of its passage.

H.R. 15329, Mr. Edmonds.—Granting to Noble D. Preston brevet ranks of major and lieutenant colonel, U.S. Volunteers.

H.R. 15339, Mr. Smith, of Texas.—Waiving the age limit for admission to the Medical Corps of the U.S. Navy in the case of W. Culbert Lyon.

## PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Covering operations reported from April 27 to May 4.)

For some time past we have pointed out in this column the hopelessness of the position of General Townshend's army at Kut-el-Amara, in Mesopotamia. On April 29 the entire force surrendered unconditionally after a brave defense which lasted 143 days. The British report says that the captured force consisted of 2,970 British troops, 6,000 Indian troops and their followers. The Turkish general reports the number of prisoners as 13,300 all told. General Townshend was permitted to keep his sword, and the Turks promptly announced their willingness to exchange sick and wounded British for Turkish prisoners. A total of 514 British and Indian officers, including four generals, surrendered to Halil Pasha, Turkish commander-in-chief. The loot is said to include £1,000,000 in cash. Months ago we pointed out the disastrous consequences throughout the Mohammedan world of the defeat at Ctesiphon, particularly if that should be followed, as we expected it would be, by other reverses. We have no need at this time to join the chorus of writers who now clearly see that the expedition was another blunder, much like that of the Dardanelles. We will, however, repeat our various warnings that the relief expedition may soon find itself in serious difficulties. This large force worked its way to within twenty miles of Kut-el-Amara and has fought a number of desperate battles with heavy casualties. There is a march of over 200 miles between their present position on the Tigris and the base at Basra. That country is peculiarly favorable for raids by parties of Arabs, and the forces which were strong enough to defeat General Lake will now be heavily reinforced by the Turkish troops which have been besieging Kut-el-Amara. There is no longer a besieged force at Kut-el-Amara to be rescued, and we do not believe that England will want to make another effort to reach Bagdad. There is just one thing to do, and that is get the army back to the shelter of the ships' guns just as fast as possible. If General Lake can accomplish that his retreat will provide an exceedingly interesting object lesson in rear guard actions.

It is to be anticipated that there will be heavy Turkish pressure on his rear every step of the way, with menacing groups of Arab horsemen to be reckoned with on the flanks. The plans for the successful Turkish campaign in Mesopotamia are credited to the great German Field Marshal von der Goltz, who died April 19 at Turkish headquarters. Rumors have been heard that the Field Marshal was assassinated by a Turkish Anatolian officer.

The Turks seem to have failed in an attempt to turn the Russian flank near Trebizond. Fighting continues in the Upper Choruk Basin, where in a night attack the Russians seized a section of Turkish trenches.

In the Bitlis region the Turkish resistance does not seem effective, and the Russians are advancing in the direction of Diarbekr, an important fortified city about seventy-five miles north of the Constantinople-Bagdad railway. The Cossacks operating in advance have defeated and captured some Turkish infantry on the road toward Diarbekr.

In the Urumiah region a Turkish attack was repulsed.

From the scene of war in Africa General Smuts, commander of the British expedition, reports that his mounted troops captured in the vicinity of Kondoa Irangi various munition convoys, including eighty rifles, a quantity of ammunition, 200 slaughtered oxen, a herd of 600 cattle and 200 donkeys, with saddlery and supplies. The Germans are holding a strong position in the hills south and east of Kondoa Irangi. The rainy season has set in with great violence. The integrity of the Belgian Congo has been guaranteed by a convention of France, Great Britain and Russia.

Last week we reported the battle at Quatia, in Egypt, twenty-five miles east of Suez Canal. The Turkish report since published says they annihilated four British squadrons and captured one colonel, one major, twenty captains and lieutenants, 257 unwounded and twenty-four wounded soldiers. They say that later nine British aeroplanes dropped bombs on the hospital at Quatia and killed several British and Turkish wounded.

The British government introduced a bill providing enforced military service for unmarried men between eighteen and forty-five and prolonging for the duration of the war the service of time expired men and territorials. This bill met opposition from all parties and was withdrawn. The following day a bill was at last introduced providing for immediate general conscription, and this bill seems very likely to become law. What a pity that it is at least a year late! In moving this bill the British Premier commented on the great task already accomplished in increasing the army from twenty-six divisions at the outbreak of the war to the



present eighty-three divisions, including the naval division and the Colonial contributions, but excluding India.

#### THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

Verdun has not been the scene of such terrific fighting as was recorded in the two months from Feb. 21 to April 21, but the battles which continue, especially on the west of the Meuse, are serious struggles in which strong forces are employed. On the east bank of the river the German artillery and infantry have been active but unsuccessful in attacks upon Côte du Poivre, the important ridge which has blocked their progress south and west of Douaumont.

After a preparation by the artillery the Germans attempted an advance east of Thiaumont Farm, between Douaumont and Fleury. They used flame projectors, but were cut down by the French shells and repulsed with severe loss. A simultaneous attack between Douaumont and Vaux failed. A French attack in Caillette Wood was repulsed after several hours of hand-to-hand fighting, but at a point southeast of Fort Douaumont 500 meters of a first line German trench was captured with 100 prisoners.

West of the Meuse the artillery of the Crown Prince has hurled a storm of projectiles upon Avocourt, Esnes and Cumieres, positions upon either flank of the new French salient headed by Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme. Several French attacks with hand grenades in this sector were repulsed, but an attempt north of Le Mort Homme succeeded in winning 1,000 meters of German first line trenches with one officer and fifty-two men prisoners. Later another brilliant assault northwest of Le Mort Homme resulted in the capture of 100 German soldiers and four machine guns. Another success was won north of Cumieres, where thirty prisoners were taken in a German trench. The Germans have delivered several powerful assaults in close formation at Le Mort Homme, but without success.

North of Cumieres after several attempts a German detachment won a place in the French trenches, but were later driven out.

Among advance posts northeast of Avocourt there is stubborn hand grenade fighting.

The Belgians report that a sudden German attack won a footing in three of their posts east of the Yser, but all were promptly retaken. The Germans captured a few Belgian prisoners.

On the British front in Belgium and France the Germans have not only maintained but have increased the activity which we foresaw in recent weeks. The principal fighting appears to be in progress about Hulluch and Loos, the scene of British successes last autumn. Artillery activity has been in evidence at a great many places, including La Boisselle (on the Albert-Bapaume road), Hebuterne (eight miles north of Albert), Monchy-au-Bois, Neuville-St. Vaast, Armentieres and Frelingheim.

At Frelingheim (two miles northeast of Armentieres) under cover of a heavy bombardment a detachment of German infantry penetrated the British trenches, but were later driven out by a counter-attack. In similar attacks the Germans won and later lost a British saphead on Hill 60 (south of Ypres). Following a mine explosion an attack was made and repulsed along the British trenches on Hill 60. At St. Eloi still another German attack failed, and in this sector a British hand grenade attack broke down under the German fire. North of the Messines-Wulverghem road (below St. Eloi) the Germans liberated gas at midnight and followed this by an infantry attack, which reached the British trenches at only one point, and that was retaken in a counter-attack. At the same time another bombing attack failed at Holland-Schiesuur.

Both sides exploded numerous mines in the regions of Givenchy-en-Gohelle and Neuville-St. Vaast. At Givenchy the Germans attacked with grenades a trench, which they won and held. A British first line trench was damaged by a German mine at Givenchy.

The line Hulluch-Loos is the head of the British salient north of Lens and is where the British effort to outflank Lens congealed eight months ago. The Germans after using gas clouds and artillery attacked and gained a footing on this sector, but lost the position in a strong counter-attack by Irish troops of the 16th Division. Two miles north of Arras, above Rodincourt, after exploding five mines a German assault failed. East of Vermelles, between La Bassée and Hulluch, the Germans captured a British captain, forty-five men, two machine guns and a mine thrower.

North of Loos a strong German officers' patrol entered a British trench at night and killed or put to flight the defenders.

At Carnoy, five miles east of Albert, the Bedfordshire regiment rushed a German trench and after fierce hand-to-hand fighting drove the surviving defenders into the dugouts.

South of Lassigny (below Roye) a German attack gained a foothold in the trenches near Hamel, but the French counter-attack was successful.

South of the Somme a surprise attack upon a small French post in the region of Dompierre was repulsed. In the Champagne district German supply trains are being shelled north of Navarin Farm.

In the Argonne a surprise night attack enabled the French to destroy a German trench and bring back several prisoners. At La Fille Morte they won the southern lip of the crater caused by a French mine.

French batteries are active against Les Courates Chaussees and Cheppy Wood, and a strong German reconnaissance was repulsed north of La Harazée after a momentary success.

In Lorraine the French dispersed a reconnoitering patrol which attempted to reach their position east of Le Mesnil. Another fight between patrols occurred near Moncel.

In the Vosges the Germans were repulsed in three simultaneous night attacks at Ban-de-Sapt, Têde-de-Faux and south of Larzingen.

The German air service is making every effort to shut off the reconnaissance of British aeroplanes between Ypres and the Somme. As many as nineteen combats in the air in a single day are mentioned by one of the British reports. At a height of 14,000 feet a British single-seater attacked a German two-seater. Both pilot and observer were shot and the German machine crashed to earth. A British reconnaissance was attacked by eight hostile aeroplanes, but all returned, although two were damaged. German reports tell of three hostile aeroplanes shot down by anti-aircraft guns near Souchez, south of Tahure and near Parroy.

French auto cannon shot down a German aeroplane in front of Fort Vaux. Three French dirigibles dropped a number of heavy projectiles at Etain, Bendorf and Arnville. The same night a squadron of aeroplanes dropped a large number of 120 millimeter shells on German stations in the Air valley, the Orne valley, at Thionville and at Conflans.

The tactics of the air are described in a British report, which describes how four of their machines flying in formation drove a wedge among eight opponents

and after a fight of ten minutes compelled four of the hostile squadron to descend. One was seen to land in a plowed field.

In the region of Neale-Chaulnes a Fokker reached by French fire was seen to fall headlong and several other German airships were injured in the Verdun region. The same day three Allied aeroplanes were shot down and a German air squadron dropped bombs on the railway and barracks at St. Menehould.

In the Argonne an Aviatik was forced to earth and the two German officers were captured. The next day three Fokkers were shot down by French airmen in battle aeroplanes, one near Roye and two in the Verdun region. Supply depots and lines of communication on both sides in the Verdun region are being constantly attacked by hostile air squadrons. The German aviator, Lieutenant Boelke, on May 1 shot down his fifteenth aeroplane over Côte du Poivre. Lieutenant von Althaus got his sixth victim over Caillette Wood. The French report claims for April a total of thirty-one German aeroplanes destroyed on this battle line.

#### THE EASTERN THEATER OF WAR.

South of Riga the German artillery has been heavily bombarding Shlok, the region south of Dalen Island (in the Dwina) and the neighborhood of Zelbourg. The Russians successfully bombarded a German battery near Poulkarn, and the Germans have continued to shell the station and bridgehead at Ikskul.

In the region of Dvinsk a German attack was defeated at the village of Ginovka.

In the Lake Narocz sector the Russians suffered a heavy reverse. Between Stanarocz and Stachowce the Germans won a hard battle and captured four staff officers, fifty-two other officers and 5,600 men, one cannon, twenty-three machine guns and ten mine throwers. A Russian counter-attack at night in heavy masses suffered further losses, but failed to win back any of the lost ground. In later fighting in this sector the Germans captured four more Russian cannons, one machine gun and eighty-three men.

North of Mlynov, on the Ikva, the Austrians captured a Russian advanced post with one officer, 200 men and a machine gun, but later retreated in the face of powerful counter-attacks. Near the village of Soyarka, north of Mouravitz, the Austrians won a trench which had been defended by a single company of Russian soldiers. Later a severe battle developed at this place, and the Russians retook the position with twenty-two officers and over 600 men prisoners. The Russian loss is given as four officers and 100 men.

Southeast of Olypa, on the Rovno-Kovel railway, three attempts were made by the Austrians to surround the village of Khromiakovo, but all failed in the face of strong artillery and machine gun fire.

Northwest of Kremenz, near Sopanoff, the Austrians exploded a mine, but the Russians occupied the crater.

Russia will have a new northern seaport available when the White Sea is again open for traffic. The broad gauge railroad from Petrograd to Soroka (486 miles) has been completed.

A German Albatross aeroplane was compelled by motor trouble to descend near Jarmolintze, and the aviators were captured.

#### THE SOUTHERN THEATER OF WAR.

On the Trentino front both artillery and aeroplanes have been active from Lake Garda to Brenta. Violent artillery engagements are in progress near Riva (Lake Garda). In the Lagarina valley Austrian shells caused a fire in Mori, and Italian batteries caused explosions at Manzano and Nomesino. Italian artillery replying destroyed the village of Pannone and blew up an Austrian depot in the Gresta valley.

In the Upper Cordevale the Italian artillery has been shelling the hostile defenses on Mont Sief, and the Austrians were repulsed in an attack on Col di Lana. Five Italian attacks on a point of support in this sector were all repulsed. Hard fighting is continuous at this place and hand-to-hand struggles are frequent.

In the valley of the Drave the Innchen station and railway were frequently hit by the Italian artillery. In the Tonale zone small Austrian attacks at Castelbico Pass were quickly repulsed. On the Upper Avisio Italian infantry carried by assault a strong position 3,000 meters above sea level and captured fifty-two prisoners with two machine guns.

In the Adamello zone Italian Alpine troops captured three positions high up among the glaciers at altitudes of over 3,000 meters and captured 103 prisoners and two machine guns. These successes were about Crozzon Pargorid and the Covento Pass. Austrian accounts of this fighting say the principal Italian attack at Fargorid Pass was repulsed with heavy losses and that eighty-seven Alpini were made prisoners.

On the Isonzo the Italian artillery has been shelling the bridgehead at Gorizia.

In the Gorizia sector there was some outpost skirmishing about Podgora.

On the Carso, Italian shells caused explosions in a wagon train on the Rubbia-Oppacchiasella road, four or five kilometers southeast of Monte San Michele. An attempted Austrian offensive on the northern slopes of San Michele was repulsed.

East of Selz the Austrians made a number of determined efforts to retake the positions lost a week ago, but all were thrown back before a heavy defensive fire which caused heavy losses.

Austrian aeroplanes bombarded Italian camps near Villa Vicentina. There was an air battle over San Daniel del Friuli, in which one of the Italian aeroplanes was compelled to land. An Italian airship bombarded the railway from Calliano to Trent, causing fires at the latter place.

#### NAVAL NOTES OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The destruction of the British battleship Russell by striking a mine in the Mediterranean, with a loss of 124 officers and men, as announced by the British Admiralty on April 28, removes a very valuable ship from service, although she was an old one. The Russell was completed in 1903 and was a vessel of 14,000 tons, with a complement of 750 officers and men. Her latest recorded speed was 19.8 knots. She and the other four vessels of her class were known as excellent boats and steamers, and have exceeded their contract speeds in almost any weather and have proved very handy craft. The Russell had four 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch guns, twelve 12-pounders, six 3-pounders, two maxims and four submerged torpedo tubes. She had an armored belt of seven inches amidships, with a lesser thickness on the bow and stern. She had two and a half inches of armor on her deck slopes. Her normal cruise radius was 7,200 miles at ten knots. She had flat-sided turrets covered with six inches of armor. Rear Admiral Freemantle, who was on board at the time of the sinking, was saved, as

was Capt. William B. Smith and twenty-four of his officers and 676 men. The vessel cost about \$5,000,000.

The Turkish transport Chirketi Mairie was sunk off Rodondo, in the Sea of Marmara, by a British submarine, May 1, 1916, as announced at Saloniki. No further details were given, but it is believed that several hundred Turkish troops on board were drowned.

The British armed yacht Aegusa, formerly well known as Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin, on which he made his headquarters during the American Cup yacht races in New York waters, has been sunk by a mine in the Mediterranean, according to a British Admiralty announcement of May 2, 1916. Six of the crew were lost. The Aegusa was commanded by Capt. T. P. Walker, a retired vice admiral. The mine sweeper Nasturtium, Lieut. Comdr. Robin W. Lloyd, was also sunk in the Mediterranean with a loss of seven men.

The British Admiralty announced on April 28, 1916, that a German submarine was sunk off the east coast of England April 27 and that one officer and seventeen men of the crew surrendered and were made prisoners.

An official report issued by the German Admiralty April 28, 1916, announces that three German aeroplanes dropped thirty-one bombs on the Russian battleship Slava. Several of the bombs are said to have taken effect, and a fire on board the battleship, according to the German report, was distinctly observed.

A total of 450 enemy ships had been detained, seized or captured by the Allies in all parts of the world since the beginning of the war, it was announced in the British House of Lords on May 3 by Earl Curzon. He added that it was an encouraging fact and a curious coincidence that the British merchant ships lost through war operations were exactly balanced in number and tonnage by the new ships added to the register during the war.

A very roundabout report, said to have been received from the crew of the Dutch steamer Berkelstrom, who in turn are said to have got it from members of the British cruiser Penelope at Harwich, England, is published by the German Overseas News Agency May 3. The report says that the British cruiser Penelope was towed into Harwich after the battle of Lowestoft so badly damaged that it was impossible to repair her. There is no confirmation of this report so far.

#### GENERAL BOARD REPORTS NAVY NEEDS.

The General Board of the Navy sent to the House Committee on Naval Affairs on May 3 a report estimating that it would require \$791,441,227 to put the United States Navy in second place among the fleets of the world. The report also gave comparative tables showing the strength of the navies of Germany and the United States. The statement was made in answer to a request for information as to these points made by Representative Butler, of Pennsylvania, who is the moving spirit in a plan among some of the members of the House to put the United States Navy in second rank within three years.

A table giving comparative figures for the United States and German fleets, based on the strength of the German navy at the outbreak of the war and the known addition since that time, appears in the report. The General Board is not able to state definitely what Germany's building program has been since hostilities began. The table reads:

	Germany.	U.S.	Number Needed by U.S.	Cost.
Dreadnoughts .....	22	17	6	\$103,280,586
Pre-dreadnoughts .....	20	22	0	.....
Coast defense ships .....	0	4	0	.....
Battle cruisers .....	9	0	10	204,335,310
Armored cruisers .....	3	10	0	.....
Cruiser scouts .....	34	14	21	117,009,900
Destroyers .....	145	70	80	106,025,120
Torpedoboats .....	0	2	0	.....
Submarines, fleet .....	(1)	3	9	15,169,707
Submarines, coast .....	(1)	72	78	51,191,556
Air craft .....	.....	.....	.....	7,000,000

Total .....

.....\$604,012,179

The cost of construction is only a part of the cost incident to putting the United States in second place among the naval Powers. The General Board says there must be additions to the personnel to take care of existing shortages and man ships proposed, building, and authorized. The same statement applies to supplies and ammunition. The General Board estimates that to take care of personnel, construction, supplies, and ammunition for one year the total will be \$687,465,087, while personnel and supplies for ships building will add \$57,158,779, and to care for shortages in ships now afloat \$36,817,341 must be added. This makes the grand total necessary to put the United States Navy in second place estimated at \$791,441,227.

The General Board's report also contained a statement as to "when the United States became second in size and strength and when the United States lost second position." Considering displacement of "ships built," the report adds, the United States advanced from third to second place in 1907, and dropped to third place in 1911. Considering displacement of "ships built and building," the United States advanced from third to second place in 1909, held this place for a short time only, and dropped to third place again in the same year, 1909. Considering "active personnel," the United States advanced from third to second place in 1908, dropped to third place in 1911 and to fourth place in 1913. The United States advanced again to third place in the first part of 1914, and later that year dropped to sixth place, owing to the expansion of the naval personnel of belligerent nations. The United States lost second position in naval strength because it did not build ships and provide personnel to meet the well known building program of the nation now second in naval strength.

Regarding the ability to build ships the report states that the country is now equipped to begin building simultaneously within six months five dreadnoughts, five battle cruisers, nine scout cruisers, twenty-two destroyers and an unlimited number of submarines. If Congress should direct that private shipbuilders abandon all private work, it adds, a great increase in this capacity would be possible.

The U.S. submarine L-5, the first of eight which the Lake Torpedoboat Company is building for the U.S. Government, was successfully launched at Bridgeport, Conn., May 1, 1916. Miss Rosalind Robinson, fourteen years old, daughter of Mr. R. H. M. Robinson, general manager of the company, christened the boat and broke a bottle of champagne against the prow. Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, U.S.N., Asst. Naval Constr. A. W. Frank and Lieut. John B. Staley were among those attending the launching. Under instructions from the Navy Department no one was allowed to take photo-



graphs of the submarine. The Lake Company would give no information concerning the boat, her armament or her speed.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Tennessee has been ordered from Hampton Roads to New York, to remain about two weeks.

The Paducah has arrived on the survey grounds off Tunas de Zaza, Cuba. The mail and cable address of the ship is Tunas de Zaza.

The Conyngham, now at Cramps Shipyard, will arrive at Newport about May 8, where the vessel will base for the present.

The Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin were placed in full commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, May 2, 1916.

The Iris was placed out of commission at Mare Island May 2, 1916.

Radio orders were sent from San Diego, Cal., May 4, to Comdr. Martin E. Trench, of the cruiser Denver, to proceed with his vessel from Topolobampo, Sinaloa, to Salina Cruz, Cananea. The Denver was under orders to leave Topolobampo for San Diego to hold target practice, having been relieved by the cruiser Chattanooga.

The new U.S. battleship Oklahoma, of 27,500 tons, was placed in commission at Philadelphia, Pa., May 2, under command of Capt. Roger Wells. Her complement is fifty officers and 800 men. She is the latest oil-burning superdreadnought, built at an approximate cost for hull and machinery of \$5,926,000. The Oklahoma can steam 20½ knots an hour with her 25,000 horsepower engines. She measures 583 feet in length over all, and her main armament consists of ten 14-inch guns mounted in four turrets. Her keel was laid Oct. 26, 1912, and she was launched March 23, 1914. Incident to the formality of placing the ship in commission Captain Wells in a speech to the assembled officers and men declared it was only through team work that anything could be successfully accomplished in the Navy. "I want team work in the performance of your duties aboard the Oklahoma," he continued. "We must all work together, both officers and men." Because many members of the crew are just out of the naval training school, never having been to sea, he spoke of the necessity of patience among the officers. "Do not make a lot of frivolous reports," he said. "If a man breaks an order through ignorance do not take the matter up with me. There is no necessity for punishing a man if the breach of regulations was committed unwittingly. On the other hand, if a man knowingly breaks a command or wilfully disobeys an order, then report him and he will be punished." After the Captain's address prayer was offered by Chaplain Hugh M. T. Pearce. The executive officer is Comdr. A. W. Hinds, and her navigating officer is Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus Andrews. The Oklahoma will proceed to the New York Navy Yard to have her turret equipment installed and some minor details completed in her construction. She will join the fleet some time during the summer.

The new Navy supply ship now under construction at the Boston Navy Yard will be named the "Bridge," in honor of the officer who was Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing (now Supplies and Accounts) of the Navy Department from 1854 until 1869, which included the whole period of the Civil War. Horatio Bridge was born April 8, 1806, and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1825. Among his classmates were Nathaniel Hawthorne and Henry W. Longfellow. In 1838 he was appointed a paymaster in the Navy. He served on board the Cyane until 1841, when, after an interval of shore duty, he was ordered to the Saratoga, and in her visited the African coast. After his return he published "The Journal of an African Cruiser," which was edited by Nathaniel Hawthorne from Bridge's notes. Near the close of 1851 he sailed for the Pacific on board the Portsmouth, and while on this cruise was ordered home and assigned to duty as Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. In 1869 he resigned his position and was assigned to duty as Chief Inspector of Provisions and Clothing until he reached the legal limit of age for active duty, when he was retired with the rank of commodore.

Bishop David H. Greer and Bishop Frederick Courtney, of the Episcopal Church, in New York, it was announced will take part in the "Sailors' Service" which is being planned for old Trinity Church, New York city, Sunday evening, May 7, as a culmination of the observance of Sailors' Day. It is expected that Admiral Fletcher and Vice Admiral Mayo, and Rear Admiral Usher will be present. One thousand seamen will march to Trinity, and about 150 bluejackets will attend from the vessels now in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The seamen will have a special place reserved in the center of the church. The presidents of the fifteen societies doing work for sailors in the port will be present at the meeting, and most of the active directors of this work will march in the processional and sit in the chancel of the historic old building.

The Secretary of the Navy has commended Thomas Rivers, coxswain, for rescuing an employee of the Weather Bureau on the Great Lakes, March 31, 1916. The employee of the Weather Bureau was engaged in measuring the ice for the weekly ice report when he broke through, and Rivers, despite warnings of bystanders, went out on the ice some 200 feet with the aid of planks and brought the man ashore.

G. C. Byrne, quartermaster, first class, J. Finnegan, chief boatswain's mate, H. F. Gray, chief machinist's mate, and M. J. Dulc, seaman, who were manning the U.S.S. Maumee, have received letters of commendation for their initiative and resourcefulness which made possible the rescue of German officers of the merchant marine March 18 last. The officers were in a small boat which capsized about 500 yards from the Maumee. Byrne, who was on watch, made out the distressed vessel through the night glasses and called Finnegan, Gray and Dulc, who manned the motor sailer in such an exceedingly skillful and seamanlike manner in a moderately heavy sea and wind that they reached the exhausted men in time to make the rescue.

Athletes of the U.S.S. Arkansas carried off the team honors in the intership athletic meet held May 4 at the Sands street Navy Y.M.C.A., Brooklyn, N.Y. They scored a total of 22½ points. U.S.S. Nevada was second and receiving ship third, with 18½ points and 14½ points, respectively.

At Navy Y.M.C.A. at Norfolk, Va., April 1, 1916, a four-cornered swimming meet was held between the U.S.S. Delaware, U.S.S. Florida, U.S.S. Louisiana and the U.S.S. Utah. The affair was one of the best that has ever taken place in the tank of the association. Mr. W. E. Herr, Naval Y.M.C.A. secretary attached to the U.S.S. Delaware, is praised for the success of the affair.

The meet was won by the U.S.S. Delaware team, due largely to the excellent work of J. C. Polusky. The result by points was: U.S.S. Delaware, 23; U.S.S. Utah, 15; U.S.S. Florida, 5; U.S.S. Louisiana, 0. In addition to the loving cup won by the U.S.S. Delaware, individual gold, silver and bronze medals were awarded first, second and third place in each event.

#### MOTOR BOATS AS A NAVAL AUXILIARY.

In a circular, issued by the Navy Department, Secretary Daniels outlines a plan for the mobilization of yachts and motor boats in conjunction with the ships of the Atlantic Fleet. Although it is not essential the Secretary of the Navy expresses the wish that the motor boat owners who intend to participate in the maneuvers will take the training with the civilians on the fleet from Aug. 5 until Sept. 12. The civilians on the fleet will be a "Plattsburg camp" afloat. The circular says, in part: "Owners who wish to enter their boats must make application to the Secretary of the Navy before July 1, 1916, stating the name of boat, home port, characteristics, etc. Owners who wish to take the training cruise must enroll at a Navy recruiting station before June 1, 1916. Others who have made application prior to July 1, 1916, will be enrolled aboard ship when they report for duty and their boats have been inspected and passed by a board of naval officers.

"The essential characteristics which a patrol boat should have for all around service are: Adequate speed, not less than thirty miles an hour; sufficient size for seaworthiness and habitability, not less than sixty-five feet long, length more nearly approaching 100 feet would be better; a sufficiently rugged construction to permit mounting a gun not smaller than a 3-pounder.

"The minimum characteristics of the smallest boat suitable for a limited patrol service are considered to be the following: Speed not less than twenty-five miles an hour; length, not less than forty-five feet, mounting a 1-pounder gun.

"The above are the ideal types and the Department realizes that there are very few boats in commission in this country at present, that will meet these requirements, but it will take advantage of the patriotic spirit that has prompted owners of yachts and motor boats to offer their services to the Government, and will assign boats, whatever their speed, to duties they are best qualified to fill. The object of the week's work," says the Secretary, "is to organize in a general way the motor boats of the Navy districts and to give the owners an idea of what will be required of them in time of war."

#### NAVAL PAY OFFICERS' SCHOOL.

The seventh session of the Naval Pay Officers' School will be completed on May 6. The following assistant paymasters having successfully completed the course of instruction will be ordered to duty as supply officers of the vessels named:

Raymond M. Bright, to U.S.S. Yorktown; Edward R. Eberle, to U.S.S. Baltimore; Louie C. English, to U.S.S. Cleveland; Benjamin S. Gantz, to U.S.S. Ozark; Howard N. Hartley, to U.S.S. Jupiter; Raymond W. Hickman, to U.S.S. Scorpion; Robert B. Huff, to U.S.S. Nashville; Arthur L. Myland, to Asiatic Fleet; Morton L. Ring, to U.S.S. Wheeling; Malcolm G. Sarrow, to U.S.S. Prometheus; Homer C. Sewell, to U.S.S. Cheyenne; and Vernon H. Wheeler, to U.S.S. Albatross.

The officers to be relieved by these new assistant paymasters, having completed a full cruise at sea, are all due for assignment to shore duty, and will be ordered home to settle accounts and await further orders.

Asst. Paymr. George M. Dow, of the Oregon Naval Militia, also satisfactorily completed the course at the school.

During this session the school was in charge of P.A. Paymr. Omar D. Conger, U.S.N., who was the sole instructor, and to whom is due much credit for the very thorough training given the student officers in the duties which they will be required to perform.

The course is entirely practical and aims not only to thoroughly familiarize the student officers with the technical details of their duty, but to impress upon them the high ideals of the Navy and their responsibility and obligations as naval officers.

Assistant Paymaster Huestis, U.S.N., who enrolled at the beginning of the seventh session and who was taken seriously ill and had to be operated on shortly after entering, together with Assistant Paymasters Huddleston and Murray, who were appointed toward the end of the seventh session, will constitute the class of the eighth session of the school to begin on Monday, May 8, 1916, in charge of Passed Assistant Paymaster Conger.

#### DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Paymr. John N. Jordan, U.S.N., was charged by the Auditor with \$66.80 for short checkage of a summary court-martial forfeiture. The Comptroller holds that the Paymaster was wrong and the Auditor correct in the interpretation of Article 4893, Naval Instructions, but he adds: "With the confusion and uncertainty existing at the time the payments were made by the appellant I do not think he should be charged with the overpayments to J. P. McFarland, the subject of this appeal. The Auditor's settlement is therefore disaffirmed and a difference found in favor of the appellant of \$66.80." The Comptroller decides that 2d Lieut. Falkner Heard, 14th Cav., was not traveling with troops in the meaning of the Regulations while conducting, with an escort of six privates, thirty-two Mexican Constitutionalist prisoners to detention camp, Fort Bliss, Texas.

#### SUBMARINES WIN AT BASEBALL.

Upon arrival at Key West, Fla., the officers of the Fourth Division, Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, defeated the officers of the Second Division, Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, in a very warmly contested game of baseball by a score of 9 to 8. This game is an annual event, played at Key West, and is looked forward to with much pleasure and enthusiasm by the officers attached to these divisions.

Immediately after the game all hands gathered at "Delmonico's," where a sumptuous repast was served, the said "sumptuous repast" being the annual trophy. The line-up for the 1916 game was as follows:

Submarines—Boyd, c.; Meade, p.; Hyatt and Smith, 1b.; Chandler, 2b.; Dunn, 3b.; Jackson, s.s.; Greig and Frazer, r.f.; Grady and Beard, c.f.; Jones and Foote, l.f. Destroyers—Theobald, c.; Peterson, p.; Simpson, 1b.; Gates, 2b.; Bacon, 3b.; Collier, s.s.; Nicholas, r.f.; Pennington, c.f.; Peyton, l.f.

During the game the cheering section of the subma-

rines sang an amusing parody on "I've Been Floating Down the Old Green River."

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, inspected Volunteer Patrol Squadron No. 1 in Boston Harbor on April 28. The squadron maneuvered past the navy yard. The fleet at present consists of several power boats forty feet over all, eight feet eight inches beam, and capable of a speed of twenty-five miles an hour. Herman Oelrichs, of New York city, is having built a "mother ship" for the fleet that will be sixty-three feet over all and will be equipped with two 400 horsepower engines, a gyroscope stabilizer and gyroscope compass. It is to be launched about June 1. Mr. Roosevelt expressed himself highly pleased with the boats and he declared that they would be an excellent adjunct to the Navy. He said that the Department has established three standard sizes for this type of boat: seventy-five, fifty-five and forty-five feet. He regretted that so many who are building power boats fail to have them constructed with decks high enough for use by the Government in case of emergency. With a little added expense this fault could be remedied in many of the craft now building.

At a meeting between officers of the Pennsylvania Division of the Navy League of the United States and representatives of the Atlantic City, N.J., section held in that coast resort on May 4, preparedness plans were made for a fourth coast defense district embracing the New Jersey coast from Bay Head to Cape May and the Delaware bay and river shore line. The plans provide for a naval training camp in Chelsea and the creation of an auxiliary naval flotilla comprising the twelve yacht clubs of the south Jersey coast. A committee, headed by Comdr. Allan K. White, of the Atlantic City section, accompanied by the Philadelphia officers, will go to Washington to arrange for an equipment for the camp and the assignment of a detachment of marines to the proposed camp.

Among those who left New York for the Southern military training camp for business men at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., on May 2, were Robert Bacon, formerly U.S. Ambassador to France; Gerald Morgan, Robert L. Pierrepont, Walter Ferdon, Frederick Trevor Hill, Henry L. Slade, jr., George E. Sternberger and George G. Ball. The camp opened on May 3 with a large attendance. Lieut. Col. D. W. Ketcham, of the Coast Artillery, is in charge of the camp.

The pastors of a number of orthodox churches throughout Utah are co-operating with the U.S. Marine Corps recruiting officers in Salt Lake City in procuring recruits. "The clergymen are of the opinion," says a report from Salt Lake, "that the Marine Corps is a prime factor for peace in controlling situations which, if badly handled, might easily lead to war, and point to recent operations in Cuba, Haiti and Nicaragua. 'The men of the Marine Corps have done more to avert war in the last decade than all the peace societies in America,' said one of the clergymen when asked about his recruiting activities."

The arrival of three more contingents of Russian troops at Marseilles was reported this week.

## THE NAVY.

#### NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 27, 1916.

Appointments and Promotions in the Navy.

The following assistant surgeons of the Medical Reserve Corps to be assistant surgeons: John Harper, Richard H. Miller, Paul Richmond, jr., Forrest M. Harrison, Lawrence F. Drumm, George W. Taylor, Walter A. Vogelsang, Elphège A. M. Gendreau, Grover C. Wilson, Russell J. Trout and Virgil H. Carson.

Chaplain Hugh M. T. Pearce, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade), to be a chaplain with rank of lieutenant.

John A. Nelson to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Alfred J. Toulon to be a passed assistant surgeon.

#### CHANGES IN NAVY REGULATIONS AND NAVAL INSTRUCTIONS NO. 6.

Navy Department, Washington, D.C., April 15, 1916.

The following changes in U.S. Navy Regulations and Naval Instructions, 1913, shall be made immediately upon receipt of this order.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of War.

These changes affect Pars. 701-707, 801-809, 821-825, 901, 902, 906-912, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1111-1117, 1121-1125, 1131, 1141, 1151, 1161, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1286-1289, 1601-1609, 1621-1626, 1801-1809, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1826, 1828, 1836, 1837, 1841, 1846, 5301-5312. The hyphenated numbers are inclusive.

#### LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Columbia, arrived May 1 at Hampton Roads.

Nereus, sailed May 2 from Olongapo, P.I., for Guam.

Prairie, sailed April 30 from Port au Prince, Haiti, for Santo Domingo City.

Caesar, sailed May 1 from Norfolk, Va., for the Charleston yard.

Mars, arrived May 2 at Colon.

Milwaukee, sailed May 2 from San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.

Arethusa, sailed May 3 from Port Arthur, Texas, for Key West, Fla.

Jacob Jones, sailed May 3 from Key West, Fla., for the Boston Yard.



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Macdonough, sailed May 3 from Charleston, S.C., for Hampton Roads.  
Sylph, sailed May 3 from Washington, D.C., for Richmond, Va.  
Tennessee, arrived May 4 at Hampton Roads, Va.  
Benham, sailed May 4 from Newport, R.I., for Annapolis, Md.  
Hector, arrived May 4 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
Whipple, arrived May 4 at the Mare Island Yard.  
Sacramento, sailed May 4 from Boston, Mass., for Port au Prince, Haiti.  
Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin, arrived May 4 at Hampton Roads.  
Mars, arrived at Panama April 3.  
Tallahassee and submarines, arrived at Hampton Roads April 4.  
Maryland, sailed from San Francisco for Bremerton April 4.  
Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin, sailed from Hampton Roads for Annapolis April 4.

**NAVY GAZETTE.**

APRIL 29.—Chief Gun. H. A. Nevins to works E. W. Bliss Co., Brooklyn, N.Y., May 22, 1916.  
Act. Pay Clerk B. B. Lipscomb detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to Florida.  
Act. Pay Clerk C. R. Eagle detached receiving ship at Philadelphia; to Wyoming.  
Act. Pay Clerk R. L. Walford detached Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.; to Melville.  
Act. Pay Clerk Blaine Hunter detached Naval Home; to South Carolina.  
MAY 1.—Capt. G. R. Marvell and Comdr. Edward McCauley commissioned from Dec. 8, 1916.  
Comdr. F. H. Schofield detached command Chester; to Navy Department.  
Lieut. Comdr. Robert Henderson commissioned from Jan. 17, 1916.  
Lieut. A. D. Turnbull commissioned from Aug. 17, 1915.  
Lieut. C. W. Crose commissioned from Dec. 28, 1915.  
Lieut. P. L. Wilson to Maine.  
Lieut. G. M. Courts commissioned from Dec. 8, 1915.  
Lieut. J. N. Ferguson to staff, Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Reserve Fleet.  
Lieut. W. D. Greetham to West Virginia as executive officer.  
Lieut. W. C. Barker detached Chattanooga; to Raleigh as executive officer.  
Lieut. (J.G.) L. E. Bratton temporary duty Fulton.  
Lieut. (J.G.) H. A. Flanagan commissioned from March 7, 1915.  
Lieut. (J.G.) O. M. Forster commissioned from June 8, 1915.  
Lieut. (J.G.) W. L. Heiberg detached Alabama; to sick leave three months.  
Lieut. (J.G.) D. C. Laizure detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to works Lake Torpedo Boat Co., Bridgeport, Conn.  
Lieut. (J.G.) V. D. Herbst detached Assistant Naval Attaché, Berlin; to office Naval Intelligence, Navy Department.  
Ensign J. S. Farnsworth detached Montana; to Michigan.  
Ensigns H. A. Ward and S. E. Rose detached Maine; to New Jersey.  
Ensign C. H. Want detached Jupiter; to New Jersey.  
Ensign E. C. Sweeney detached Maine; to Rhode Island.  
Surg. A. W. Dunbar to Marine Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md.  
Surg. H. C. Curt detached Charleston; to Severn.  
P.A. Surg. W. E. Findeisen commissioned from Sept. 23, 1915.  
P.A. Surg. P. T. Dessez detached Vestal; to home and wait orders.  
P.A. Surg. G. D. Hale to Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I.  
P.A. Surg. I. W. Robbins to Albany.  
P.A. Surg. E. C. White detached Navy Recruiting Station, Brooklyn, N.Y.; to Missouri.  
P.A. Surg. A. J. Toulon detached Missouri; to North Dakota.  
P.A. Surg. Roy Cuthbertson detached North Dakota; to Wisconsin.  
P.A. Surg. J. G. Omelvena detached Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I.; to Paducah.  
Asst. Surg. C. E. Treibly detached Paducah; to Naval Hospital in U.S. for treatment.  
Asst. Surg. W. A. Brame detached Severn; to Charleston.  
Asst. Surg. A. E. Beddoe detached Vermont; to Vestal.  
Asst. Surg. V. H. Carson, M.R.C., detached Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to Navy Recruiting Station, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Asst. Surg. J. A. Tompkins, M.R.C., detached Navy Recruiting Station, New Orleans, La.; to Washington, D.C., for treatment.  
The following paymasters are commissioned from the dates given: H. W. Browning, Sept. 1, 1915; J. N. Jordan, Aug. 11, 1915; W. N. Hughes, July 19, 1915.  
Paymr. G. R. Crapo detached Naval Station, Key West, Fla.; to wait orders.  
Paymr. B. H. Brooke detached Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.; to North Carolina.  
Paymr. Reginald Spear detached Kansas; to treatment Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Paymr. B. M. Dobson to Kansas.  
P.A. Paymr. J. H. Gunnell detached North Carolina; to Naval Aeronautical Station, Pensacola, Fla.  
P.A. Paymr. H. C. Gwynne detached Naval Aeronautical Station, Pensacola; to Naval Station, Key West.  
P.A. Paymrs. D. P. Heath, W. E. Moorman, H. T. Sandlin and S. M. Mathes commissioned from Aug. 22, 1915.  
P.A. Paymr. H. W. Rusk, jr., commissioned from June 7, 1914.  
Asst. Paymr. C. R. Murray appointed from April 6, 1916, temporary duty Pay Officers' School.  
Chap. J. D. MacNair detached Maryland; to Pittsburgh.  
Act. Chap. T. P. Riddle appointed from April 19, 1916; to Maine.  
Naval Constrs. A. B. Court and J. O. Gawnne commissioned from March 24, 1916.  
Asst. Naval Constr. E. L. Patch detached Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.; to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.  
Asst. Naval Constr. W. W. Webster detached Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston; to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.  
Chief Btans. F. G. Mehling, B. F. Singles, W. R. Buechner,

J. J. O'Brien, Daniel Dowling, O. J. W. Haltnorth, Edward Crouch, Bernhard Schumacher and M. H. Eldridge commissioned from Dec. 21, 1915.

Chief Btans. Christopher Murray detached Uncas; to command Patuxent.

Chief Btans. Frederick Muller detached command Patuxent; to continue treatment Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Btans. G. T. Campbell detached Osceola; to temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk.

Btans. Frank Kinne detached Salem; to Osceola.

Btans. T. M. Buck detached receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; to Jupiter.

Btans. John Shottroff detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; to Uncas.

Chief Gunners Joseph Chamberlin, A. B. Dorsey, F. C. Wisker, Edward Wenk, D. P. Henderson and A. D. Freshman commissioned from Dec. 21, 1915.

Chief Gunner A. C. Steinbrenner detached New Jersey; to Naval Magazine, St. Juliens Creek, Va.

Chief Gunners C. W. A. Campbell and Lawrence Wittman commissioned from Dec. 21, 1915.

Gunner J. D. Pratt temporary duty Maine.

Gunner J. H. Gerrior detached Salem; to New Jersey.

Chief Mach. Frank Risser detached San Diego; to Pittsburgh.

Chief Machs. J. H. Warman, S. H. Badgett, E. W. Dobie, J. M. D. Knowles, R. G. Moody and Frank Smith commissioned from Dec. 30, 1915.

Chief Mach. F. P. Muga detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to Nebraska.

Chief Mach. N. R. George commissioned from Dec. 30, 1915.

Mach. B. W. Lambert detached Pittsburgh; to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Mach. J. J. Oettinger detached Chicago; to Nebraska.

Mach. A. A. Hooper to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Mach. A. C. Skinner detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to Patuxent.

Chief Pharm. C. B. Funnell commissioned from Feb. 26, 1916.

Chief Pay Clerk T. F. Howe to Haiti.

Chief Pay Clerk F. D. Foley detached Maryland; to receiving ship at Puget Sound.

Chief Pay Clerk M. A. Stuart detached Naval Hospital, New York; to Haiti.

Chief Pay Clerk T. A. Henry detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Haiti.

Chief Pay Clerk C. W. Charlton detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to Haiti.

Chief Pay Clerk W. D. Ballard detached Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.; to Haiti.

Chief Pay Clerk B. L. Lankford detached Naval Home, Philadelphia; to Haiti.

Chief Pay Clerk G. A. Griffin detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; to Haiti.

Pay Clerk G. W. Armstrong detached Dixie; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Pay Clerk A. C. Kozlowski detached receiving ship at Puget Sound; to navy yard, Puget Sound.

Pay Clerk A. S. Freeman to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Pay Clerks P. J. Hutchison and F. R. Tuck to Haiti.

Act. Pay Clerk Harry Atwood detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to New Jersey.

Act. Pay Clerk C. W. Brown detached receiving ship, Boston, Mass.; to Kearsarge.

Act. Pay Clerk R. B. Langford detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to Prometheus.

Act. Pay Clerk V. L. Marsh to Delaware.

Act. Pay Clerk V. M. Boggs detached receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; to Dixie.

Act. Pay Clerk L. C. Fuller detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to temporary duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Act. Pay Clerk T. L. Sorrell detached receiving ship at New York; to temporary duty Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

Act. Pay Clerk C. W. Le Roy detached receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal.; to Albany.

Note.—Chief Btans. J. B. Aiken, retired, died at Marshfield Hills, Mass., April 22, 1916.

MAY 1.—Rear Admiral Benjamin Tappan transferred to retired list from April 26; to home.

Comdr. C. M. Tozer detached command Colorado; to command Maryland.

Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Jackson detached Assistant Naval Attaché, Rome, Italy; to Navy Department.

Lieut. E. C. S. Parker detached special duty, Havana, Cuba; to Washington, D.C., and wait orders.

Lieut. R. S. Culp detached command Iris; to Albany as executive and navigator.

Lieut. (J.G.) John H. Culin detached Oregon; to Glacier as executive and navigator.

Asst. Surg. O. D. King, J. J. Loughlin and L. D. Arbuckle, M.R.C., commissioned from March 17, 1916.

Naval Constr. E. C. Hamner detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to Naval Station, New Orleans, La.

Naval Constr. H. T. Wright detached Naval Station, New Orleans, La.; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Asst. Paymr. C. V. McCarty detached New Orleans; to Albany.

Chief Gun. C. B. Babson detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to Vestal.

Chief Gunner Anthony McHugh detached Vestal; to temporary duty receiving ship at Boston, Mass.

Gunner J. D. Pratt detached Maine; to Virginia.

Chief Pay Clerk J. M. Holmes detached Connecticut; to Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Chief Pay Clerk A. W. Babcock detached South Carolina; to Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pay Clerk F. W. Hathaway detached Wyoming; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Act. Pay Clerk R. J. Dindot detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; to Illinois.

MAY 2.—Lieut. R. E. Ingersoll detached Cincinnati; to office of Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. Y. Lanphier detached Cincinnati; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. R. Mann detached B-3; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. M. Quigley detached A-7; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) V. D. Chapline detached command Preble; to San Diego.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. A. McClure detached command Perry; to command Preble.

Lieut. (J.G.) T. C. Kinkaid detached Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.; to works Sperry Gyroscope Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. B. Butler detached navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.

Ensign L. J. Stecher detached Mohican; to A-2.

Ensign Paul Fitzsimons detached Mohican; to A-6.

Ensign H. C. Davis detached Mohican; to A-7.

Surg. R. A. Bachmann to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

P.A. Surg. L. L. Pratt detached Naval Hospital, Philadelphia; to connection fitting out Oklahoma and on board when commissioned.

P.A. Surg. W. A. Angwin detached Naval Station, Cavite; to Brooklyn.

Asst. Surg. M. B. Hiden detached Palos; to Abarenda.

Asst. Surg. Talmage Wilson detached Monterey; to Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

Chief Btans. H. A. Stanley detached Naval Station, Cavite; to home and wait orders.

Gunner Michael Garland detached Virginia; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Chief Mach. J. F. Murray to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chief Pharm. J. F. Pearson, retired, placed on retired list from April 28, 1916; to home.

Act. Pay Clerk M. A. Thompson detached receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal.; to Asiatic Station via May transport.

Note.—Btans. E. L. Benson died on board the Oregon April 30, 1916.

MAY 3.—Ensign H. P. Parmelee detached Louisiana; to Milwaukee.

Surg. W. M. Garton detached fleet surgeon, Atlantic Reserve Fleet; to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Surg. S. S. Rodman detached navy yard, Charleston, S.C.;

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to connection fitting out Pennsylvania and on board when commissioned.

P.A. Surg. W. N. McDonnell detached naval hospital, Boston, Mass.; to Pennsylvania.

P.A. Surg. C. C. Wood to naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

P.A. Paymrs. F. E. McMillen and A. G. Hearne detached duty in Haiti; to navy yard, Boston, Mass., as assistants to supply officer.

P.A. Paymr. J. L. Chatterton detached duty in Haiti; to Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., as pay officer and supply officer.

P.A. Paymr. E. H. Van Patten detached duty in Haiti; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., as assistant to supply officer.

P.A. Paymr. Smith Hempstone detached duty in Haiti; to navy yard, New York, as assistant to supply officer.

P.A. Paymr. M. H. Philbrick detached duty in Haiti; to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., as assistant to supply officer.

P.A. Paymrs. H. N. Snyder, F. C. Bowerling and E. H. Barber detached duty in Haiti; to navy yard, New York, as assistants to supply officer.

Gun. E. A. Whited detached Tennessee; to flagship, Atlantic Fleet.

Mach. G. S. Dean detached Rainbow; to Pittsburgh.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, China, May 4.

P.A. Surg. J. A. Bass detached Brooklyn; to Galveston.

P.A. Surg. William Chambers detached Galveston; to Marine Guard, American Legation, Peking, China.

Asst. Surg. W. H. Massey detached Abarenda; to Monocacy.

Asst. Surg. W. B. Hetfield detached Monadnock; to Monterey.

Asst. Surg. C. S. O'Brien detached naval hospital, Olongapo; to naval hospital, Canacao.

Asst. Surg. R. J. Davis detached naval hospital, Canacao; to home and wait orders.

**MARINE CORPS ORDERS.**

APRIL 29.—Major P. M. Bannon detached Florida; to duty on staff of Commander, Battleship Squadron and First Division, Atlantic Fleet.

Second Lieut. J. A. Gray detached Marine Brigade, Puget Sound; to Marine Barracks, Norfolk.

MAY 4.—Major G. C. Reid detached staff Commander, Battleship Squads; to command rifle range, Winthrop.

Capt. A. J. O'Leary to Marine Barracks, Mare Island, upon arrival in U.S.

Capt. J. A. Hughes detached Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N.H.; to Delaware.

Capt. E. H. Conger detached Delaware; to Marine Barracks, Norfolk.

Capt. J. A. Rossell detached 1st Brigade, Haiti; to resume duty, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

First Lieut. John Potts detached Marine Barracks, San Diego; to South Carolina.

**COAST GUARD ORDERS.**

APRIL 28.—First Lieut. W. H. Munter detached Thetis; to Comanche.

APRIL 29.—First Lieut. of Engrs. C. M. Green and 2d Lieut. of Engrs. F. E. Fitch detached Itasca; to Algonquin.

MAY 2.—Second Lieut. W. F. Towle preparatory orders to Androscoggin.

Second Lieut. J. F. Gray preparatory orders to Itasca, subsequently to duty on Porto Rico station.

Second Lieut. W. P. Wishear preparatory orders to Mohawk.

Second Lieut. R. L. Jack preparatory orders to Acushnet.

First Lieut. R. C. Weightman preparatory orders to Seminole.

Second Lieut. E. D. Jones detached Itasca; preparatory orders to Tallapoosa at expiration of leave.

MAY 3.—First Lieut. E. S. Addison detached Itasca; to Algonquin.

Mach. Karl Fredrik Svenningsson, Seneca, warranted machinist from Feb. 25, 1916.

**COAST GUARD NOTES.**

The Bear sailed from San Francisco for Nome, via Alaska and Unalak, on May 2. She is expected to leave Seattle May 10. The Unalak is en route from Seattle to Unalak.

The Manning is due to leave Seattle for Unalak May 10. The McCullough is to leave San Francisco for Unalak May 15.

Senior Capt. E. M. Broadbent will command the Behring Sea Fleet and is expected to take passage to Unalak on the Manning.

The Yamacraw will go to the depot at South Baltimore shortly for repairs. Upon the completion of work incident to docking at Norfolk May 10, the Itasca will proceed to New London, Conn.

The Thetis was placed out of commission April 30 at San Francisco. A message from the Italian steamer to the Onondaga stated that the steamer Campana passed two large masts, apparently attached to a submerged schooner, in the vicinity of Norfolk.

Assistance was rendered the steamer Luzon, of Cleveland, Ohio, by the Tuscarora in running a hawser to the stranded vessel and towing her clear of the shoals off Pyramid Point, Mich.

On April 27 the Onondaga anchored off Great Machipongo Inlet to remove the remaining wreckage of the schooner N. H. Burrows. Found wreckage to consist of bowsprit, a heavy timber about forty feet long and two feet wide. Exploded mine on spar, breaking it in pieces, thus removing a serious menace to navigation.

**VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.**

Following are the only changes:

BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Seattle, Wash.

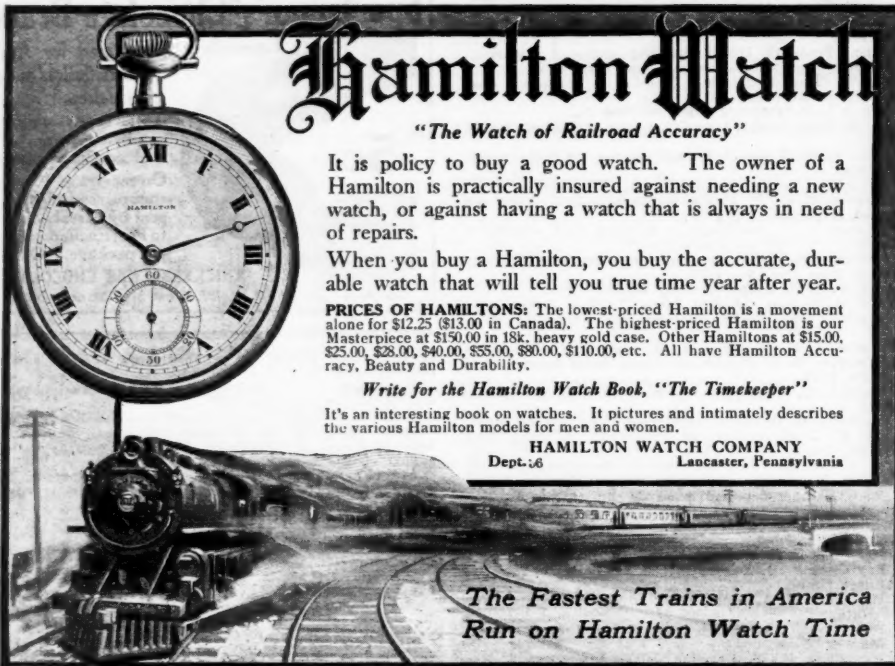
THETIS—Out of commission. San Francisco, Cal.

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## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 2, 1916.

The largest party of the week was the tea-dance given on Thursday by Capt. and Mrs. Downing and Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer, who entertained at Cullum Hall for the officers and ladies of the post. Capt. and Mrs. Downing and Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Callan, mother of Mrs. Downing, and Mrs. Krusi, of California, guest of her sister, Mrs. Holmer. Tea was poured by Mesdames Fieberger, Robinson, Goethals and Dunn, and those serving punch were Mesdames Harrington, Strong, Solberg and Crissy. Miss Helen Rich, of New York, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Downing for the afternoon, and Miss Amend, of New York, was Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer's guest.

Mrs. Reilly and her nephew, little Julian Lindsey, have returned from Philadelphia, where they spent the Easter holidays with Mrs. Reilly's niece, Mrs. Franklin Miller. Miss Fieberger gave a bridge party Friday evening for Miss Russell and for Lieut. and Mesdames Catts, MacMillan and Lee, the Misses Townsley, Richardson, Parran, Captain Card, Lieutenants Russell, Richardson, Brice and Sellick. Mrs. Godfrey gave a pretty luncheon on Wednesday for Mrs. Godfrey, sr., and for Mesdames Townsley, Fieberger, Gordon, Wilcox, Lockwood, Harrington, sr., Dunwoody and MacMillan; others joined for bridge, prizes going to Mesdames Townsley, Robinson, Buck and Cunningham. Mrs. Cunningham and Mrs. Nichols poured tea.

Capt. and Mrs. Goethals entertained at dinner on Friday for their guest, Mrs. Dawes, and for Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Col. and Mrs. Walker and Captain Alexander. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox gave a dinner on Thursday in honor of Mrs. Vidmer and for Col. and Mrs. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter D. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan, Captain Card; bridge prizes were won by Captain Card and Lieutenant MacMillan. Capt. and Mrs. Ennis had dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mesdames Thomlinson, Dixon, Miner and Devers.

Miss Dorothy Graves, of Washington, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Estes for the Easter holidays. Mrs. A. C. Hall, of Stamford, Conn., was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Morrison, for the week-end. Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham's guest for a few days recently was Mrs. Cunningham's aunt, Mrs. Jewett, of Annisquam, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Vermilye, of New York, brother and sister-in-law of Mrs. Borton, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Borton over Sunday.

Capt. and Mrs. Hunt's guest for the Easter hop and holidays was Miss Ransom O'Hern, daughter of Major and Mrs. E. P. O'Hern, of Watervliet Arsenal; Miss O'Hern is a student at Georgetown, where she will be graduated this year. Miss Comiskey, of Brooklyn, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Stearns for several days this week. Lieut. and Mrs. Beere spent the week-end in New York. Mrs. Parkhurst, of San Francisco, arrives this week to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer for a time. Capt. and Mrs. Carter had a dinner on Wednesday for their guest, Miss Margaret Scofield, of Washington, and Miss Helen Townsley, Lieutenants Lee and Kalloch.

Captain Estes has returned from a trip to Washington, where he spent a few days. Lieutenant Aleshire has received orders to proceed at once to Columbus, N.M., for duty; Mrs. Aleshire, with her baby daughter, will leave this week for Fort Bliss, Texas, to visit her parents, Capt. and Mrs. George Vidmer.

Colonel Walker, Captain Goethals and Lieutenant Solberg are all out with new motor cars. Mrs. James Rogers, of Denver, arrives this week to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Stearns, for a time. Mrs. Dunn was hostess of the Reading club on Thursday, when she read her paper on "The Straits of Magellan." The program committee, Mrs. Rethers, chairman, Mrs. Goethals and Mrs. Stilwell, submitted the program for the season 1916-1917; the club adjourned to meet next time at Cullum hall for the love feast and spring business meeting.

Col. and Mrs. Townsley entertained the Monday evening club; the South End club met with Mrs. Dunwoody; Mrs. Miner was hostess of the Tuesday club and had an extra table for Mrs. Godfrey, sr., and for Mrs. Drysdale, Mrs. Conard and Mrs. Torrey, the prize being won by Mrs. Conard; Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan entertained the Wednesday evening club and the tournament was completed—Mrs. Cunningham first, Colonel Walker second, and Captain Rethers third. The Thursday evening club met with Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham; Mrs. Miner was hostess of the Friday morning club; the Friday afternoon club met with Mrs. Dunwoody; Mrs. MacMillan was hostess of the Sewing club; the Monday tea club met with Mrs. Strong, the Monday card club with Mrs. Nichols. At the

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**PIEL BROS. BREWERY, Brooklyn, N.Y.**

tea-dance after the baseball game on Saturday the ladies who poured were Mesdames Ennis, Cunningham, Miner and Devers. Recent visitors at the post were Col. E. N. Jones, of Washington, D.C., and Lieut. Alfred E. Larabee, C.A.C., of Fort Hamilton, N.Y. One hundred and fifty-four candidates were successful in the recent examinations for cadetships at the Military Academy; another examination will be held for other candidates on June 6.

Carolyn Dana Aleshire, the baby daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph P. Aleshire, was christened at the chapel on Sunday morning. The sponsors were Mrs. George R. Goethals and Lieutenant Uhl. Miss Scofield has returned to Washington, after spending the Easter holidays as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Carter. Mrs. Lockwood had one table of bridge on Monday for Mesdames Fieberger, Gordon and Robinson; the prize was won by Mrs. Robinson. Mr. and Mrs. Florey and Miss Florey are guests of Dr. La Flamme.

The first class of cadets started for Gettysburg on Sunday, accompanied by Colonel Fieberger and instructors in engineering; they will go to Sandy Hook on Wednesday with Colonel Tschappat and officers from the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery. General Lockwood went on the trip to Gettysburg. Chaplain Knox, of Columbia University, preached the sermon at the chapel on Sunday morning. Excellent moving pictures showing Frank Daniels in "Crooky" were shown at Cullum hall on Saturday evening to a large audience of officers, ladies and cadets.

The West Point choir of ninety-seven singers will be the guests of the undergraduates of Princeton over Saturday and Sunday. The cadets will sing with the seniors of Princeton in front of Nassau hall on Saturday evening.

The heavy hitters of the Lehigh nine, who had boasted of a record of ninety-nine hits in eight games this season, were stopped by Neyland, pitcher and captain of the Cadet nine, in the game here on Saturday. The result was a victory for the Army by four runs to one. Neyland gave only two safe hits, far apart, while the Cadets' hits were well timed, and in addition they took every advantage of poor fielding by Lehigh. The Army players were: Gerhardt, 3b.; Britton, 1b.; Mitchell, r.f.; Coffin, 2b.; McNeil, c.; McBride, Krayenbuhl, l.f.; House, s.s.; Bringham, c.f.; Neyland, p.

At tennis on Saturday the Cadets participated for the first time in a match with an outside team. They met Lafayette and were defeated both at singles and doubles, taking only one set, in the singles, which went to Cadet McEwan. Harrison, Finley and Kuhn were the other Army players.

The Army, with a patched up team, lost to Penn State in the baseball game on Wednesday, 7 to 4. Sacka, who pitched, had an off day and helped the visitors' timely hits by hitting two men and walking half a dozen others. Davis, of the visitors, pitched good ball, keeping the Army's half dozen drives well distributed. Four of the Army's regular men were away on the trip to Gettysburg.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 4, 1916.

Comdr. D. W. Mullan, U.S.N., is visiting his son, P.A. Surg. E. H. Mullan, U.S. Public Health Service. Miss Nellie Girault, of Annapolis, is spending a week with her brother-in-law and sister, Ensign and Mrs. Charles T. S. Gladden, U.S.N., at Norfolk, Va. Miss Isabella Howard Claude, who has been spending the winter in Washington with her sister, Mrs. Thomas B. Howard, wife of Rear Admiral Howard, U.S.N., has been the guest here for a week of Mrs. Wickham, wife of Lieut. W. C. Wickham, U.S.N.

On Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Eberle gave a dinner to their guests, who composed a house party for the week-end. The guests were U.S. Senator Swanson, formerly Governor of Virginia, and Mrs. Swanson, the latter a cousin of Mrs. Eberle; Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. S. Benson, U.S.N.; Mrs. Betts and Miss Helen Hoadley, of New York; Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U.S.N.; Asst. Paymaster Edward R. Eberle, U.S.N., son of Capt. and Mrs. Eberle, and Mrs. Reading, of San Francisco, Cal. Paymaster Eberle is home before sailing for sea duty.

Mrs. Draper, of California, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Donavin, wife of Lieut. K. H. Donavin, U.S.N. Mrs. F. M. Hoover, of Columbus, Ohio, is visiting her son, Midshipman Hoover, Naval Academy.

Miss Eloise Spencer, daughter of Asst. Librarian Julian M. Spencer, Naval Academy, and Mrs. Spencer, has returned from an extended visit to her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Spencer, of Chicago.

Comdrs. H. H. Hough, James J. Raby and Wat T. Cluverius, U.S.N., on duty at the Naval Academy, have gone to Philadelphia to command, respectively, the battleships Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin, which will again comprise the summer practice squadron of the midshipmen of the Naval Academy. The ships have been in reserve at League Island Navy Yard for several months. They are expected here the latter part of this week. The cruise will begin early in June.

Thirty business and professional men of Philadelphia, divided into groups of ten each, are on the U.S. ships Missouri, Wisconsin and Ohio, which left Philadelphia on Wednesday for the Naval Academy. The cruise will last three days. The experiment is under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Division of the Navy League, a preliminary step to an understanding of the duties required of those who undertake the four weeks' naval training course at sea in August. Over 1,000 applications have been received for this latter cruise.

The regatta on the Severn Saturday afternoon between three Navy crews and three Pennsylvania eights was an attractive

and exciting spectacle. The races were rowed over a Henley course. The first race was between the Navy Plebes and the Youngsters of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvanians won by two lengths; time, 7 minutes 28 2-5 seconds. The Navy's time was 7 minutes 35 seconds. The second race, between the Junior crews of the University and the Navy, was also won by Pennsylvania, in 7 minutes 21 seconds; Navy, 7 minutes 23 4-5 seconds.

The third race pitted the Navy up for losing the two minor stretches, the Navy first crew defeating the Pennsylvania varsity eight. The Navy started the pace with forty-six strokes to the minute and Pennsylvania with forty-five. At a half mile from the close the Navy was ahead, with the Pennsylvanians lapping their stern. Then the Pennsylvanians began to pull hard. The Navy met them with a heroic stroke, both crews straining every nerve. It seemed once that the visitors were going to pass the Navy, but there was wonderful strength in reserve with the midshipmen, and as the Pennsylvanians bent to their oars the Navy came up with a still greater effort and closed the race two lengths ahead. Time—Navy, 7 minutes 10 seconds; Pennsylvania, 7 minutes 19 seconds.

Lieut. Jonas H. Ingram, U.S.N., acted as referee, and the timers were Coaches Wright and Glendon. The Navy crews were: First crew—Bow, Earle; 2, Alvis; 3, Kleim; 4, Kercher; 5, Clarke; 6, McReynolds; 7, Lawyer; stroke, Vytlaclil. Average weight, 169 pounds. Coxswain, Flemming, 110 pounds. Second crew—Bow, Hutchins; 2, Buckhalter; 3, Schrader; 4, Cecil; 5, Need; 6, Rogers; 7, Fowler; stroke, Holcombe. Average weight, 167 pounds. Coxswain, Thornton, 112 pounds. Fourth Class crew—Bow, Harries; 2, Olds; 3, Marsh; 4, Heike; 5, Barrett; 6, Stevens; 7, Nething; stroke, Murray. Average weight, 165 pounds. Coxswain, Roberts, 112 pounds.

The Midshipmen won from the University of North Carolina at baseball Saturday afternoon, 13 to 2. The visitors started the scoring with a run in the second inning. In the third the Midshipmen hit safely six times, including McFall's single, and the visitors went up in the air. With the six hits, four free passes, a wild pitch and two errors, ten runs were scored, which stands as a record for a single session for a number of years. Cuttrell, of N.C., gave way to Curry, who did fairly well except in the fifth, when he allowed two safe hits and hit a batsman, which with errors by his team mates permitted three more runs for the Navy. The Navy players were: Fisher, 3b.; Hamilton, 2b.; Rodgers, 1b.; Von Heimberg, l.f.; Connolly, c.; Moran, r.f.; McFall, c.f.; Blodgett, p.; Calhoun, s.s.

The Midshipmen defeated Swarthmore in lacrosse Saturday afternoon by 4 to 2 in a splendid contest requiring two extra periods of ten minutes each to reach a decision. The Navy scored two goals in the last two minutes of the final period. The only score of the first half was made by Baker, of Swarthmore, after five minutes of play. With half of the second period gone, Compton caged the ball for the Navy, but a minute later Captain Murch put the visitors in the lead again. Two minutes before the time of the half was called Jacobson tied the score by a well placed shot. The first extra period resulted in a blank, despite the desperate efforts of both teams. After six and a half minutes of play in the second extra period Solberg netted the ball, but it was decided that he was "in crease," and the point was not allowed. With less than two minutes to play Swanson tallied for the Navy, and Wead followed with the final score a minute later. More scoring was prevented chiefly by the exceptional playing of Dennis, Swarthmore's little goal tender. The Navy players were: Worden, Durgin, Wilkes, Shortridge, Martin, Keady, Garrett, Douthit, Compton, Wead, Jacobson, Solberg. Substitutions—Dennebrink for Garrett, Murphy for Douthit, Swenson for Murphy.

The Virginia Military Institute team proved an easy prey to the Navy nine on Wednesday, the score being Navy, 16; V.M.I., 2. McFall was the pitcher of the Navy.

## FORT ONTARIO NOTES.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., May 1, 1916.

Mrs. Forbes, wife of Dr. Donald W. Forbes, A.D.S., came over from Madison Barracks last Monday to be with her husband for the rest of his stay here. Capt. James K. Parsons, Inf., inspector-instructor, Militia of New York, stationed in Rochester, visited Oswego last Tuesday and made an inspection of the local Militia company. Mrs. Parsons accompanied him. They were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Smith on Tuesday.

Mrs. Charles F. Crain entertained a number of young people at a dance on Tuesday evening, the affair being given for her daughter, Miss Elizabeth, and nephew, Mr. Joe Moller, of New York. Mr. Moller returned to his home on Thursday. Lieut. J. M. Walling was a guest and one of the principal speakers at a banquet given by the Odd Fellows at their lodge rooms in Oswego last Wednesday evening. Lieutenant Walling chose as his subject "Discipline." Lieut. and Mrs. Welty entertained Capt. and Mesdames Smith and Parsons at a movie party at the Richardson and later at supper at the Pontiac on Wednesday.

Mesdames Smith and Welty on Thursday attended a reception and tea given by Mrs. Hughes M. Benson, in Oswego. Last week Capt. and Mesdames Smith and Coleman, Dr. and Mrs. Forbes and Lieutenants James, Dillman, Murphy and Eberts attended the last of the series of Thursday night dances at the Pontiac. Lieutenants Walling, James, French, Welty and Eberts were guests at a banquet given by Camp Ithaca, C. Anderson, United Spanish War Veterans, at the State Armory last Thursday evening. Lieutenant Walling was among the after-dinner speakers.

Major L. V. Frazier, C.E., was here from Buffalo last Thursday, looking over the harbor work under his supervision. Capt. D. F. Maguire has purchased a Dodge touring car, which was delivered on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Coleman were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Walling on Saturday.

## FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., May 2, 1916.

Troop C, 2d Cav., commanded by Capt. Archie Miller and Lieut. Paul R. Frank, left Saturday for the Cavalry target range, to be gone a month. Mrs. Harvey, wife of Capt. Charles G. Harvey, arrived last week from Fort Ethan Allen to spend some time with her husband.

Gen. and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott have as their house guests their daughter, Mrs. Stockton, and her small daughter, of Princeton. Mr. A. L. Smith, of the Y.M.C.A., took all the kiddies of the post on a picnic to Rock Creek Park Saturday. Mrs. Riley, wife of Lieut. James M. Riley, left last week to visit her mother in New York.

Miss Carlotta Glasgow, of St. Louis, who has been visiting Mrs. William J. Glasgow for the past week, left Friday for her home. Mrs. Charles L. Kilburn and Mrs. Joe R. Brabson motored to Baltimore last week to spend the week-end with their husbands, who are instructing Capt. W. M. F. Johnson's newly organized militia battery. Mrs. George Thurber, who spent the winter with her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Philip L. Thurber, left Tuesday for her home in Wisconsin.

Mr. Merrill Scott, of Mexico, is a guest of his parents, Gen. and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott. Mrs. Joe R. Brabson had as her guest for the past week Mrs. Stewart, of Washington, D.C. Lieut. Alexander L. James left Monday for Rochester, Minn. Mrs. M. K. Cunningham left to spend her Easter vacation in New York.

Mr. Darrow Menoher had as his week-end guest Mr. Nolan, of Schadmann's Preparatory School. Dr. Clemens W. McMillan was called home from the border due to the serious illness of his father. Miss Ruth Pullman, daughter of Col. John W. Pullman, had as her week-end guest Mrs. Stewart, of Washington. Dr. Albert W. Metcalf, Jr., arrived Friday on the post to relieve Dr. Lee Roy Dunbar, who will go with the Artillery to Toiyahanna, Pa.

Mr. Joseph M. Glasgow, son of Major and Mrs. William J. Glasgow, passed the examinations for appointment to West Point, Mr. Glasgow being one of the youngest members of



his class and taking the examinations from Schadmann's Preparatory School. Mrs. William M. Connell left Tuesday to visit relatives in Plattsburg, N.Y. Major and Mrs. Manus McCloskey were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Charles P. Summerall on Saturday. Miss Edith Hepburn is a guest of her aunt, Mrs. M. K. Cunningham. Mrs. Charles L. Kilburn entertained the bridge club on Tuesday. Mrs. D. H. Scott and her mother, Mrs. McClellan, had as week-end guests Mrs. Stockton, of Princeton, and Miss H. Smith, of Washington.

Mrs. Beukema, wife of Lieut. Herman Beukema, left the post Monday to visit her aunt, Mrs. Walker, wife of Capt. Kenzie W. Walker, of Washington, and will join Lieutenant Beukema shortly in Tobyhanna, Pa. The National Capital horse show will open May 6 and will continue until the 11th. Those entering from the post are Major Manus McCloskey, Capt. Archie Miller, Capt. Charles Harvey, Dr. G. E. Griffin, Lieut. Philip L. Thurber, Lieut. Paul Frank and Lieut. Robert W. Strong.

Mrs. Philip L. Thurber left Monday for her home in White Plains, N.Y. Dr. and Mrs. G. E. Griffin had as their guest Friday Dr. Hoskins, of Philadelphia.

The National Service School of Chevy Chase, Md., opened on Monday morning. Here the women of the country are to be given their first lessons in real preparedness. The flag raising ceremony, which officially opened the camp, was performed by Mrs. George Dewey, wife of Admiral Dewey. Mrs. Hugh L. Scott and Mrs. George Barnett assisted in the ceremony.

Battery E, 3d Field Art., gave a farewell dance on Saturday evening at the administration building.

Dr. and Mrs. Clemens W. McMillan entertained Sunday at supper in honor of their house guest, Mrs. C. C. Coke, of Omaha. Miss Judith Haight, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Charles S. Haight, entertained at an Easter party for all the children of the post. Mrs. Hugo Richards and Miss Bitner, of Prescott, Ariz., are stopping at the Willard after spending the past week at Front Royal, Va., as guests of Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Sturges.

Gen. James A. Buchanan, president of the Washington Horse Show Association, has offered as a prize for the officers' endurance ride a three-year-old model Cavalry horse. General Buchanan has also offered a massive silver bowl, to be competed for by the Corinthian class.

Capt. Duncan Elliot, who has been very ill for several months, was a visitor on the post Tuesday from New York. On Monday morning two batteries of the 3d Field Artillery, under command of Major Manus McCloskey, left for Tobyhanna, Pa., to open the camp for instruction of the militia field artillery—Battery E, under command of Capt. Nelson E. Margetts, and Battery D, commanded by Capt. Charles G. Mortimer and Lieut. Philip L. Thurber. Capt. Clarence N. Jones went as quartermaster, Dr. G. E. Griffin being in charge of the officers' mess and Lieut. Herman Beukema having charge of the wagon train. When the batteries arrive at Baltimore they will pick up Battery F, commanded by Lieut. Joe R. Brabson, and Lieut. Charles L. Kilburn, which has been in Baltimore for two weeks, instructing the newly organized Militia battery of Capt. W. M. F. Johnson. As the batteries marched by the Capitol they were reviewed by Representative James Hay, chairman of the Military Committee.

Mrs. Lee Roy Dunbar will remain in her apartments at the Officers' Club during Captain Dunbar's absence at Tobyhanna, Pa. Capt. George F. Hamilton, 2d Cav., is in command of the post; Lieut. Edmund A. Buchanan, 2d Cav., adjutant, and Major Robert G. Paxton, Q.M.C., quartermaster.

#### SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., May 1, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward L. King entertained at dinner Saturday in honor of the birthday of their daughter, Miss Nancy King, who is spending the Easter holidays with them. Covers were laid for Miss Catherine Winn, Mesdames Francis Hunter, Hugh McGee, Charles Foster and Lieutenants Duval, Snyder, Taulbee, Nelson and Pendleton. Mrs. Pritchard, of Newark Valley, N.Y., was a guest of Mrs. Barry last week. The Evening bridge club met at Mrs. Archibald Miller's last Wednesday. Miss Catherine Winn, from New York, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Francis Hunter. Lieut. Hugh H. McGee returned to the post last Wednesday after a month's sick leave. Major and Mrs. Herbert Shaw entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mesdames Wade, Herron, Romeyn and Martin. A number of the officers and ladies of the post attended the lecture in Burlington Thursday evening given by Dr. William Seaman Bainbridge, of New York, on "Some Glimpses of the Great European War."

The weather has been so fine and clear that rifle target practice is almost completed and mounted pistol practice will begin this week.

Miss Gould, of Malden, Mass., arrived last Friday and is visiting Mrs. William Smedberg. Lieut. Joseph F. Taulbee left Saturday for Kentucky to spend a month's leave. Mrs. Smedberg invited all the ladies of the post to tea on Friday to meet her guest, Miss Gould. She was assisted by Mrs. A. B. Cox, Mrs. Stuart Howard, from Burlington; Mrs. Francis R. Hunter and Miss Catherine Winn. Ladies' night at the club Wednesday was enjoyed by nearly all the officers and ladies of the post. Dr. George D. Graham leaves Wednesday for Albany, N.Y., to attend the State Dental Association.

A camp of instruction for the 1st Squadron, Cav., Militia of Vermont, will be established June 4-13, inclusive, on the Vermont State Reservation adjoining the post. The troops from here, G and H, will be accompanied by Dr. W. A. Powell and a detachment of the Hospital Corps. Capt. David H. Biddle, Cav., and Lieut. William N. Haskell, Cav., will also act as instructors of the militia in camp.

Mrs. Charles Foster, guest of her father and mother, Col. and Mrs. Dickman, during Lieutenant Foster's absence in Washington on temporary duty, is ill with measles. Capt. and Mrs. Smedberg entertained at bridge on Saturday in honor of their guest, Miss Gould, of Malden, Mass. Present were Capt. and Mesdames Wade, Powers, King, Baer, Romeyn, Lieut. and Mrs. John Barry, Mrs. Miller and Lieutenant Snyder. Mrs. William Rivers is ill with measles. All the officers who have not already done so will take the obstacle ride this afternoon.

#### PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., May 1, 1916.

The concert for the benefit of the Physicians' Hospital was very successful on Wednesday evening. Mrs. John L. Bond sang delightfully. Lieut. and Mrs. Lough have moved from the old post into one of the flats recently occupied by Lieutenant Palmer and family. Lieutenant Palmer has taken No. 31. Lieut. C. C. Herriek left Wednesday for his new regiment, the 11th Infantry, now at Douglas, Ariz.

Lieut. B. B. Buttler has a new overland. Captain Conly and the baby went to Washington, D.C., for a few days. A classmate of Majors Clark and Bandholtz, Col. James A. Andrews, for many years with the General Electrical Company in Schenectady, has been visiting Major and Mrs. Bandholtz. Colonel Andrews was accompanied by his wife, in whose honor Mrs. Bandholtz gave an attractive tea last Thursday. Receiving with Mrs. Bandholtz were Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Root. Mrs. O'Neil poured coffee and Mrs. Chamberlain tea. Mesdames Goodrich, Conly and Pritchett assisted.

Capt. and Mrs. Goodrich entertained in honor of Col. and Mrs. Andrews and Major and Mrs. Bandholtz at dinner. Mrs. C. C. Herriek left Saturday for a several days' visit with friends in Lowell and Springfield, Mass. Major and Mrs. Clark invited Col. and Mrs. Andrews and Major and Mrs. Bandholtz to dinner Saturday. Col. and Mrs. Andrews and Major and Mrs. Bandholtz were guests of Major and Mrs. Chamberlain Friday for an automobile trip.

Col. and Mrs. Andrews left Sunday morning for their home in Schenectady. A lively hop took place Friday at the Administration Building. It was well attended by town and post people. Colonel Andrews and Major Bandholtz spent Thursday in Montreal.

Target practice began this morning at six o'clock. Major Threlkeld is range officer.

The baseball team of the 30th Infantry, under Lieutenant

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#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 30, 1916.

The first section of the officers' class spent the week in camp at Yorktown. Under the direction of Major Nugent, Captain Lincoln and Lieutenant Willford they spent the time going over the battlefields of the Revolutionary and Civil Wars. This feature of the school work makes a pleasant break in the course.

Alan Haynes is spending the Easter holidays with his father, Col. I. A. Haynes. Mrs. C. C. Carson entertained at a tea on Monday in honor of her guests, Mrs. Elroy and Mrs. Myers. Mesdames Nugent, Sunderland and Knight poured. Mrs. W. H. Shepherd is visiting at her old home in Hampton. On Tuesday Mrs. W. C. Knight entertained at cards for Mesdames Taylor, Seaman and Haines. Mrs. Taylor won the prize. Mrs. A. H. Sunderland entertained at a bridge-dinner Tuesday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Coates, Horowitz and Garrett.

Col. and Mrs. I. A. Haynes gave a dinner on Tuesday for Mesdames Gulick, Shurtle and Wildrick. Miss Celeste Hunter, of West Point, N.Y., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. F. M. Green. Lieutenant Gorham's mother is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. G. B. Gorham. Mrs. F. H. Lincoln gave a luncheon on Wednesday for Mesdames G. A. Nugent, G. A. Wildrick and J. K. Crain. Mrs. T. T. Knox, of Washington, D.C., spent the week at the Sherwood Inn.

Mrs. E. C. Long gave a bridge party Wednesday for Mesdames Coates, Nugent, Brand, Lincoln, Peace, Horowitz, Seydel, Willett, Bender, Register, Sunderland, Reybold, Bishop, Brigham and Tignor. On Wednesday Mrs. G. A. Wildrick entertained at cards. Prizes were won by Mesdames Hines and Lohr. Miss Mearns, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of Major and Mrs. S. C. Vestal. Mrs. Penelon Cannon gave a tea Wednesday at the Chamberlin in honor of Miss Glines and for Mesdames Buttgenbach, Warner, Green and Miss Capwell.

Mrs. W. J. Buttgenbach, Mrs. J. W. Wallis and Miss Glines dined with Mrs. Bender on Thursday. Mrs. G. A. Wildrick entertained at cards Thursday in honor of Mrs. T. T. Knox and for Mesdames G. A. Nugent, H. D. Todd and C. E. Brigham. On Thursday Mrs. R. C. Gildart gave a tea at the Chamberlin for her mother, Mrs. Armstrong, and for Mesdames Buttgenbach, Warner, Gorham, Seydel, Wallis, Kemble and Miss Glines.

Lieut. C. O. Schudt, of the school, was married on the 27th to Miss Helen Irene Price, in Washington. Lieutenant Schudt and bride arrived at the post Sunday. Mrs. F. T. Hines entertained at a luncheon Friday for Mesdames Bishop, Lincoln, Brigham, Sunderland, Brand, Little and Rose. Mrs. McGoodwin gave a tea at the Chamberlin Friday just before leaving for her home in New York. The guests were Mesdames Stark, Nugent, Little, Ide and Groome. On Friday evening the officers' class of 1916 entertained the garrison at a dance at the Chamberlin Hotel. The post band played. Major and Mrs. W. R. Smith, Major and Mrs. G. A. Nugent and Lieut. D. S. Lenzner received.

Col. and Mrs. I. A. Haynes spent the week-end in Washington. Major and Mrs. S. C. Vestal entertained at dinner Friday for Miss Mearns, Capt. and Mesdames Rhoades, Hines, Peace, Taylor and Lieut. W. K. Richards. Mrs. J. J. Grace's mother has arrived for a visit. Major and Mrs. G. A. Nugent gave a dinner Friday for Mesdames Little, Wildrick and Rose, Lieut. and Mrs. Lohr, Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig, Mr. G. F. Adams, Capt. G. E. Humphrey and Lieut. E. S. Harrison. On Friday Mrs. O. C. Warner had luncheon for Miss Glines, Mesdames Buttgenbach, Gildart, Lohr, Wilson, Wallis and Bender.

Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carson had dinner Friday for Mrs. Myer, Mrs. Elroy, Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Knight, Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Garrett, Lieutenants Wilson, Colladay and Cocroft. Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Crain gave a dinner Friday for Mrs.

Reeder, Major and Mrs. W. R. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Willford and Lieut. L. D. Booth. Dining with Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines on Friday were Miss Hunter, Miss Capwell, Lieut. and Mrs. P. M. Green, Lieut. and Mrs. Fred Seydel, Lieut. D. S. Lenzner, R. Walsh and T. C. Cook.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. P. Hall gave a dinner at the Chamberlin Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. and Mrs. Seaman, Lieut. and Mrs. Reybold and Lieut. and Mrs. Cannon. Lieut. and Mrs. W. J. Buttgenbach's dinner guests Friday were Miss Glines, Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Wallis and Lieutenant Atwood. Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Gildart gave a dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mesdames Warner, Kemble and O'Rear. Lieut. and Mrs. F. M. Green gave a supper after the class dance for Miss Hunter, Lieut. and Mrs. Haines, Lieut. and Mrs. Reybold, Lieut. D. S. Lenzner and R. Walsh.

Mrs. W. W. Rose gave a luncheon Saturday in honor of Mrs. T. T. Knox and for Mesdames Nugent and Lincoln. Capt. and Mrs. A. L. Fuller gave a dinner Saturday for Mrs. Wildrick, Major and Mrs. G. A. Nugent, Col. and Mrs. Stark, Capt. and Mrs. Seaman and Lieut. L. D. Booth.

Lieut. R. Walsh had dinner Saturday at the Chamberlin for Miss Hunter and Lieut. and Mrs. F. M. Green. Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Knight gave a dinner Sunday for Mrs. Myers, Mrs. Elroy, Capt. and Mrs. Carson, Lieutenants Colladay, Haines and Green. Lieut. and Mrs. F. E. Willford gave a supper Sunday for Mrs. Reeder, Capt. and Mrs. Seaman, Capt. and Mrs. Crain, Lieut. and Mrs. Schudt, Lieut. and Mrs. F. M. Green celebrated their wedding anniversary Sunday with a dinner for Miss Hunter, Lieut. D. S. Lenzner and R. Walsh.

#### FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., May 1, 1916.

Easter brought many guests to Fort Totten this spring. Major and Mrs. Sarraatt had a house party over the Easter week-end, their guests including Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot, from Fort Slocum, Mrs. L. J. Hanes, of South Carolina, Major Sarraatt's sister, and the Misses Dorothy Mooney and Agnes Cherry. Col. and Mrs. R. D. Gibson, of New Haven, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Cooper for several days recently. Mrs. Ogg's mother, Mrs. Hillier, has come on from Ohio to visit her son-in-law and daughter, and Mrs. Anthony Barrett, of New York, has been the recent guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Loughry.

On Easter Monday Mrs. Robinson gave a jolly party for all the little folks of the post, an egg hunt being followed by a merry rolling of the eggs found. Lieut. and Mrs. R. G. Payne had dinner April 25 for Lieut. and Mrs. Lane. Mrs. McGlashan has returned to Boston after spending almost a year with her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Lane. Captain McDonald, of the Medical Corps, has reported for duty, relieving Dr. Harris Houghton, M.R.C., who has been on duty here for six months.

Lieut. and Mrs. Brown have had as their guests during the past week Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Valk, of Los Angeles. Mrs. Brown's brother and sister-in-law, and in honor of their house guests Lieut. and Mrs. Brown gave a tea Thursday, inviting all the officers and ladies of the garrison. Mrs. Brown was assisted by her mother, Mrs. Valk, and Mesdames Haan, Pearce

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and Lane. That afternoon Mrs. Hall was hostess at bridge for Mesdames Brownlee, Robinson and Gilmore.

An Easter hop was held at the Officers' Club Friday evening, and before the dancing Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell entertained with a dinner for their house guests, Mrs. Lawrence, daughter of Senator Sutherland, of Washington and Salt Lake City, and Mr. William Campbell, of Chicago, and for Col. and Mrs. Hisan and Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick. Mrs. Robinson had a table of bridge Saturday for Mesdames Hall, Campbell and Lawrence. Capt. and Mrs. McMillan had dinner Sunday for Lieut. and Mesdames Lane and Payne.

All the companies from here except the 135th went to Governors Island on Friday for the inspection of the 8th Provisional Regiment, of which these companies form a part, by Major General Wood. The good weather on Saturday brought an unusually large number of Flushing business men to the weekly drill here. Much enthusiasm is being shown by the civilians in this Saturday drill, three hours being devoted to infantry drill, setting-up exercises, etc., and the work will continue throughout the early summer.

### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 30, 1916.

Mrs. Watkins gave one of the prettiest entertainments of the Easter season when on Tuesday she honored Mrs. John P. Wheeler at luncheon. The guests included Mesdames Hope, Catron and James Greene, Misses Knight and Fuller. Mrs. Frankenberg entertained at bridge-ten on Thursday in honor of her mother and guest, Mrs. M. J. Michaelson, of Santa Monica, Cal., who has arrived to spend some time with Capt. and Mrs. Frankenberg. Miss Gladys Jones, of Rochester, N.Y., was week-end guest of Mrs. Fletcher Knight and Miss Knight.

Mrs. Mitchell gave a luncheon Thursday in honor of Mrs. Ernest Gentry and Miss Elizabeth Knight and for Mesdames Coles, Brush, Stutesman, Misses Fuller and Reaume. The engagement of Miss Mary Eloise Field to Dr. Carl Michell, of Porto Rico, was a delightful surprise to her many friends here. Miss Field spent some time at Fort Leavenworth last year with her sister, Mrs. Moreno. In honor of her guest, Miss Gladys Jones, Miss Elizabeth Knight on Friday gave a dinner for Misses Cheney, Reaume, Fleming, Fuller, Flanagan, Major Cheney, Captains Foy, Bailey, Peed, Lieutenants Moore and de la Vega and Mr. Cyrus Wilder.

Miss Flanagan, of Philadelphia, who visited Lieut. and Mrs. Spencer last fall, has returned to the post to be with Lieut. and Mrs. Spencer for some time. Miss Daisy Field, who has been with her sister, Mrs. Moreno, this year, left Friday for her home in Porto Rico, accompanied by her niece, Marguerite Moreno. Mrs. Morgan was the hostess for the Monday Evening Bridge Club, and Mrs. Fuller for the Tuesday Club. Mrs. Eugene Ely gave an informal tea on Thursday, entertaining some of the ladies of the garrison whose husbands are in Mexico, her guests including Mesdames Hospital, West, Wheeler, Gentry, Brush and Spencer.

Mrs. Thom Catron gave a luncheon on Saturday in honor of Miss Jones, of Rochester, N.Y. Major Bears, Captains Beacham and Foy were guests of friends in St. Joseph for the week-end. Mrs. John R. Thomas, jr., has returned to the post after a month's visit with her mother, Mrs. White, in New York, and with Gen. and Mrs. Macomb in Washington, D.C. Willard Holbrook, son of Col. and Mrs. Holbrook, has been notified that he has successfully passed his examinations for West Point. Mr. Holbrook will leave for the Academy in June. Mrs. R. W. Day, of Pittsfield, Mass., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. C. A. Meals, and Lieutenant Meals. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Conway announce the birth of a son on April 27.

Major and Mrs. M. L. Jarvis gave a dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mesdames Campbell King, J. B. Gowen, George Herbert, Stewart Heintzelman and Lieut. and Mrs. S. T. Mackall. Mrs. Charles Barth, wife of Colonel Barth, arrived Saturday from Manila, to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Todd, of Leavenworth, en route to Washington, D.C. Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz were dinner hosts on Friday for Gen. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene, Capt. and Mrs. Austin A. Parker, Mrs. Seymour, of Panama, and Captain Daley.

In honor of her mother, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Robert Meals gave a tea April 20 for about 100 guests. Mrs. Meals was assisted by Mesdames Moreno, Fields, Lewis, King, Coles, Farr and Tupes. On Tuesday last Mrs. Meals entertained in honor of her mother at a bridge-luncheon for sixteen guests. Favors were won by Mesdames Farr, Nuttman, Bundel and Hearn. Miss Elizabeth Knight has as a house guest Miss Gladys Jones, of Rochester, N.Y., for whom she entertained at dinner on Friday before the Easter hop at Pope Hall. The guests were Misses Reaume, Cheney, Fleming, Flanagan, Fuller, Major

Cheney, Captains Foy, Bailey, Peed, Mr. Moore, Mr. Wilder and Lieut. de la Vega.

### FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 1, 1916.

Mrs. Tate returned on Wednesday from a visit to her son at West Point. Mrs. von Schrader spent several days this week visiting friends in Chicago. Mrs. Walthall, two children and nurse, the family of Lieut. Hugh L. Walthall, 11th Inf., arrived on Thursday from Douglas, Ariz., and are occupying quarters on the first loop. Mr. James P. Vining, of Ormond, Fla., arrived Saturday to be the guest of his niece, Mrs. F. E. Davis, for several days.

Mrs. Johnson entertained with a bridge party on Friday evening for the members of the garrison and several friends from a distance. Playing were Mesdames Tate, Clark, Rogers, von Schrader, Walthall, Davis, Youngs, Mr. and Mrs. Callard, Dr. and Mrs. Proxmire and Mr. Dalton, of Lake Forest; Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey, of Kenosha, Wis.; Dr. Lauderdale and Mr. Tupper. Prizes for high score were won by Mrs. Tate and Dr. Lauderdale. Mrs. Jeanette Clark Smith and Miss Dorothy Johnson assisted.

Mrs. Gillette, of Sheridan, Wyo., was the guest of Major and Mrs. Grote for the week-end. Mrs. Grote's guests for supper on Sunday were Mrs. Gillette, Mrs. von Schrader and Mrs. Davis. Mr. Walter Nickalls, of Tientsin, China, spent several days this week with Major and Mrs. Clark. Mrs. J. I. Marshall, of Highland Park, has returned from Florida and was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Clark, on Sunday. Her daughter, Miss Valencia Rafferty, is visiting Lieutenant Rafferty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

#### BORN.

BISCHOFF.—Born at New Auburn, Wis., April 24, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence P. Bischoff, U.S.N., a daughter, Marjorie Macnaughton Bischoff.

GAWNE.—Born at Pittsburgh, Pa., April 28, 1916, to Naval Cadet, and Mrs. J. O. Gawne, U.S.N., a daughter, Christine Lazar Gawne.

GERRIOR.—Born at Newton, Mass., April 6, 1916, to Gunner and Mrs. Joseph H. Gerrior, U.S.N., a son, Joseph Henry, Jr.

GORDON.—Born at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Gordon, 2d U.S. Cav., a daughter, Ann.

MILLER.—Born to the wife of Chaplain Clifford L. Miller, 5th U.S. Inf., at Ancon Hospital, Canal Zone, April 19, 1916, an eight-pound boy.

NORRIS.—Born at Portsmouth, Va., April 15, 1916, to Lieut. J. F. Norris, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Norris a daughter, Flo Hope, granddaughter of the late Dr. J. S. Hope, U.S.N., and the late Lieut. Comdr. George A. Norris, U.S.N.

O'KEEFE.—Born in the Department Hospital, Fort Shafter, H.T., April 11, 1916, to Q.M. Sergt. and Mrs. John P. O'Keefe, Co. M, 2d Inf., a son, Leonard.

O'MARA.—Born at Washington, D.C., May 3, 1916, to P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. John F. O'Mara, U.S.N., a daughter, Virginia.

WILLIAMS.—Born at Spartanburg, S.C., April 15, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. Lloyd W. Williams, U.S.M.C., a daughter, Selina Ravenel.

#### MARRIED.

ANDERSON—HAWLEY.—At Washington, D.C., April 29, 1916, Lieut. Lesley B. Anderson, U.S.N., and Miss Beatrice Moore Hawley, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. M. Moore, U.S.N.

BLAIR—HALL.—At Annapolis, Md., April 30, 1916, Ensign Roswell H. Blair, U.S.N., and Miss Julia Williamson Hall.

BROWN—JANVIER.—At Elkton, Md., April 29, 1916, Ensign John H. Brown, U.S.N., and Miss Nellie R. Janvier.

LANDER—BEILSTEIN.—At Pittsburgh, Pa., April 26, 1916, Robert Victor Lander, brother of the late Capt. Frank C. Lander, U.S.M.C., and Miss Florence Beilstein.

LIGHTLE—POWER.—At Washington, D.C., May 2, 1916, Lieut. William T. Lightle, U.S.N., and Miss May d'Alton Power.

LITTELL—WREARS.—At Elizabeth, N.J., April 26, 1916, Mr. Gregory B. Littell, son of Col. and Mrs. Isaac W. Littell, U.S.A., and Miss Dorothy Wrears.

LOWELL—WINSLOW.—At Boston, Mass., April 26, 1916, Lieut. R. T. S. Lowell, U.S.N., and Miss Charlotte Winslow.

MACFARLANE—THAW.—At New York city, April 28, 1916, Lieut. Scott B. Macfarlane, U.S.N., and Miss Barbara Thaw.

SCHUDT—PRICE.—At Washington, D.C., April 27, 1916, Lieut. Charles O. Schudt, U.S.A., and Miss Helen Irene Price.

SPORE—WALLING.—At South Orange, N.J., April 30, 1916, Lieut. James S. Spore, U.S.N., and Miss Grace Walling.

WARD—DANFORTH.—At New York city, April 29, 1916, Mr. John Mott Ward, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Thomas Ward, U.S.A., and Miss Claudia Danforth.

WELLES—GALT.—At New York city, April 30, 1916, Mr. Paul Welles and Miss Elizabeth Ashe Galt, daughter of the late Commodore Rogers H. Galt, U.S.N.

WILSON—ALVEY.—At Galveston, Texas, April 29, 1916, Lieut. Alexander Wilson, 4th U.S. Inf., and Miss Jane Alvey.

#### DIED.

BARNES.—Died at Fort Bliss, Texas, May 2, 1916, G. Kingsbury Barnes, 1st Aero Squadron, U.S.A., aged twenty years, beloved son of Frederick J. and Alice M. Barnes. Interment at Warehouse Point, Conn.

BATES.—Died at Vallejo, Cal., April 18, 1916, the infant daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Paul M. Bates, U.S.N.

BENSON.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., April 30, 1916, Bttn. E. L. Benson, U.S.N.

BUNDEL.—Died at Palmyra, Pa., April 27, 1916, Mr. Charles E. Bundel, father of Capt. Charles M. Bundel, 16th U.S. Inf.

CABANISS.—Died at Columbia, S.C., April 29, 1916, Katharine Drayton Cabaniss, wife of 1st Lieut. Charles H. Cabaniss, U.S.A., retired.

CHASE.—Died at Los Angeles, Cal., March 19, 1916, 1st Lieut. George N. Chase, U.S.A., retired.

COUES.—Died at Cambridge, Mass., May 1, 1916, Med. Dir. Samuel F. Coues, U.S.N., retired.

HARDEN.—Died at Spiceland, Ind., April 20, 1916, William H. Harden, father of Mrs. Bundy, wife of Col. Omar Bundy, adjutant general, U.S. Army.

JAHANT.—Died April 26, 1916, at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Harriet Y. Jahant, the beloved wife of Ord. Sergt. George A. Jahant, U.S.A. Interment at Canton, Ohio.

MOORE.—Died at her residence, Park Slope, Ridgewood, N.Y., April 27, 1916, in her seventy-third year, Mrs. Emily Sawyer Moore, widow of Chief Engr. John W. Moore, U.S.N., daughter of the late Capt. Horace Sawyer, U.S.N., sister of the late Gen. James Estcourt Sawyer, U.S.A., and mother-in-law of Major Robert Mazet, 7th Inf., N.G.N.Y., and Lieut. Claude Bailey, U.S.N.

MORTON.—Died at 702 East Michigan street, Ypsilanti, Mich., Sergt. Major Frank Morton, 19th U.S. Inf., retired. Interment in Highland Cemetery, Ypsilanti, Mich., April 29, 1916.

NICKERSON.—Died at Eureka, Cal., April 23, 1916, Mr. William H. Nickerson, father of Mrs. Herbert Deakne, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Deakne, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and of Mrs. Warren T. Hannum, wife of Major Hannum, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

READE.—Died in Boston, May 3, 1916, Jessie (Eaton)



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Reade, aged sixty-four, wife of Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, and sister of the wife of Major Gen. J. Ford Kent, U.S.A., retired.

VROOMAN.—Died at Minneapolis, Minn., March 27, 1916, Mr. Josiah B. Vrooman, father of Mrs. Charles C. Pullis, wife of Capt. Charles C. Pullis, 6th Field Art., U.S.A.

WIEGENSTEIN.—Died at Washington, D.C., May 4, 1916, Capt. Henry A. Wiegstein, 24th U.S. Inf.

### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, on May 2, ordered the 18th Infantry, the Governor's Troop, Sheridan Troop, Sunbury Troop and Troop H, Cav., for immediate duty in Brad-dock and the vicinity to quell a mob of strikers who attacked the guards at the steel works. Two men had been killed and about a dozen were wounded by bullets before the military were ordered out. The 10th Regiment, N.G., was ordered to hold itself in readiness for a call. The mob was overawed by the arrival of the troops, and after one or two attempts to congregate in different sections of the Turtle Creek and Monongahela valleys they finally dispersed, and under the protection of the military the mills again resumed operations. Troop H, of Pittsburgh, did not reach East Pittsburgh until the night of May 3 and only consisted of about one-half its normal strength, owing to the inability of all the men to obtain mounts. The Sheridan Troop, of Tyne, experienced similar difficulty and was delayed in reaching Brad-dock. The 18th Regiment, of Pittsburgh, Col. Edward S. Kearns, was sent to East Pittsburgh and arrived promptly. With the arrival of the 18th Regiment there was on May 3 about 1,000 soldiers, of whom 800 are mounted, on duty in the strike-affected territory, which extends in a line of approximately five miles in length and takes in the towns of East Pittsburgh, Turtle Creek, Brad-dock, Rankin and Swissvale. The troops were quartered in a new building recently completed by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. It had been planned to have the men live in tents, but Brig. Gen. A. J. Logan explained that a suitable site for a camp could not be found.

#### 71ST N.Y.—COL. WILLIAM G. BATES.

With the unveiling in the armory of the 71st N.G.N.Y., on May 2, 1916, of a tablet presented by Major Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin "To the Officers and Men, 71st Regiment Infantry, N.Y. Vols., who Served in the Spanish-American War," the 71st is in possession of the handsomest bronze memorial to be found in any armory in the state. The design is both historical and allegorical. An impressive figure at the right holds out a smaller figure of victory, and the typical Cuban blockhouse star at right suggests the victory being gained by the spirited line of infantry advancing at the left. A figure representing "The Spirit of the Regiment," hovers over the men of the regiment on the left, trailing a ribbon bearing the regimental motto, "Pro aris et pro focis." This work of Mr. J. Massey Rhind, sculptor, is splendid in design and spirited and artistic in execution. It is seven feet six inches by four feet. Major General McAlpin, who generously paid for the memorial, was the commanding officer of the 71st Infantry from 1885 to 1887, during which years the regiment was very prosperous. General McAlpin is the oldest living ex-colonel of the regiment.

The presentation of the memorial was made during the review of the regiment by Major General McAlpin, who is the president of the Regimental Veterans Association. The General was accompanied by a staff of eleven veterans, among whom were Brevet Brig. Gen. A. T. Francis and Capt. Walter I. Joyce. As the General passed around the lines during the inspection of the regiment he was enthusiastically cheered on all sides by the large audience. After the line was reformed General McAlpin, in a few well chosen remarks, said he desired to convey to one and all his sincere appreciation of the wonderful display of military ceremonial work he had just witnessed, and for the splendid efficiency of the regiment in more essential work. "It is a great pride to see the old 71st at the top notch of efficiency," said the General, "and to see it now holding the right of line of the 1st Brigade." General McAlpin spoke of the loyalty and patriotism of the 71st, and as its oldest living colonel he said he was proud of it. He said he took great pleasure in presenting a bronze memorial to those of the regiment who so nobly volunteered their services to the nation in the Spanish-American War.

Colonel Bates, in accepting his high appreciation for it, said that the tablet will prove a most artistic addition to the armory and not only an impressive memorial to those who took part in the Spanish War, but an inspiration and incentive to present members of the regiment and to those who come after. He recalled the fact that the 71st was the only regiment in the state which had taken part in the first battle of the Civil War and the first battle of the Spanish-American War.

The regiment in the review and parade, under Col. William G. Bates, made a magnificent showing in every respect, and in the passage the companies went by with beautiful fronts. It paraded two battalions of twenty files and one of sixteen front. Company E, Capt. J. Eben, and Company K, Capt. W. A. De Lamater, paraded forty files during the parade. The regiment wore its distinctive full dress uniform, with white trousers, and it was as fine a display as it ever made in the armory. The special guests were enjoyably entertained by Colonel Bates and his officers, and there was dancing for members and guests.

Major Allan L. Reagan, Inspector General, N.G.N.Y., gave an interesting talk on "Problems of Military Transportation and the Automobile Reserve Corps," May 4, in the auditorium, Automobile School West Side Y.M.C.A., New York city.

The 1st Infantry of Vermont N.G. is to be mobilized by automobile on May 20, and will concentrate on the parade ground of Norwich University. The soldiers will pitch a shelter.

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ter tent camp, but will do no other military work, the feature of the day being the maneuvers of the 1st Squadron of Cavalry, Norwich Cadet Corps. The plan is to interest the boards of trade, the merchants and the business men in the various towns of the state and ask them to offer the use of their automobiles for the day. It will require approximately fourteen five-seated automobiles for each company.

Examinations for officers and enlisted men of the Connecticut Coast Artillery Corps are ordered in accordance with the requirements of the War Department, and will take place at Bridgeport and New London on May 8. Failure of officers who have not qualified in the courses prescribed for their respective grades to take the examination will deprive them of the opportunity to attend the joint coast defense exercises this summer. Capt. F. L. Dengler, U.S.A., will supervise the examinations in Bridgeport and Capt. A. H. Barkley, U.S.A., those in New London. Enlisted men who are eligible to take the examinations for enlisted specialists are also authorized to report for examination.

The School of the Line for officers of the 1st and 2d Brigades, N.G.N.Y., will hold its graduating exercises at the division house at Van Cortlandt Park on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 30. Capt. Joseph L. Gilbreth, Inf., U.S.A., is in charge of the school, and has accomplished excellent results.

The 8d Field Hospital for the N.G.N.Y. has been organized in Brooklyn, N.Y., and will soon be mustered in. It will be in command of Lieut. Arthur W. Slee, M.C., and its headquarters will be in the armory of the 47th Infantry.

Company L, Idaho National Guard, up to date is ahead of last year's record in rifle practice, and some of the previous individual records have been smashed all to pieces. Lieutenant Brooke made a score of 229 and by so doing raised the record for all previous years nine points, as 222 had been the best made on this range in the twelve years past.

Borough President Lewis H. Pounds, of Brooklyn, N.Y., will review the 13th Coast Defense Command, N.Y., Lieut. Col. Sidney Grant, on May 11, at the Cortelyou Club, Bedford and Ditmas avenues. The parade will be through the principal streets of Flatbush and the line of march will be illuminated with red fire. Other night parades arranged by Colonel Grant will be in the Bushwick and Ridgewood sections on May 18 and in Jamaica on May 25.

Officers of the 1st Infantry of Newark, N.J., gave a dinner on April 29 in honor of Adjutant General Sadler, who reviewed the regiment at its exercises to the memory of the men who died in service in 1898. Other guests at the dinner included Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Major Gen. Joseph W. Plume, Brig. Gen. Edwin W. Hine, Col. Austen Colgate, N.G. N.Y., Lieut. Col. Henry D. Styer, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. David S. Hill, Lieut. Col. John M. Rogers and Major Alexander P. Gray, Jr., N.G.N.Y.; Capt. Walter L. Read, U.S.A., and Lieut. Charles B. Elliott, U.S.A.

In order to test a problem for prompt concentration, officers and men of the 65th and 74th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., of Buffalo, were ordered on short notice to assemble in their armories on the afternoon of April 29. Between 250 and 300 men were concentrated at Kenilworth rifle range in about two hours, and rushed from there to old Fort Niagara, at Niagara-on-the-Lake, in automobiles to reinforce a point theoretically threatened by an enemy which landed on our shores at this point. While the enemy was represented by the targets of the rifle range on the new Fort Niagara, the tactical problem which was worked out under the direction of Capt. W. Welsh, U.S.A., was followed out as in real warfare. The troops were equipped with full field service accoutrements and in the exercises to dislodge the supposed enemy which took place ball cartridges were used. Automobile trucks secured from one of the local factories, eight Pierce trucks, identical in every way with those now being used for transportation purposes in Europe, were used by courtesy of the Pierce Arrow Company to transport the troops. While temporary camp was made with shelter tents as if the men were on the march, the regiment was quartered for the night of April 29 in the new fort barracks. Guards were posted and officers detailed as if on war service. In addition to routine work, exercises in tactical problems were worked out during April 30, the men returning to Buffalo shortly after nightfall.

A state camp of instruction in field service and a rifle camp of instruction will be held in 1916 by the following organizations of the Maryland National Guard on the dates indicated: 4th Infantry, July 9-22; 1st Infantry, July 23-Aug. 5; 5th Infantry, Aug. 6-19.

Governor Whitman of New York will review the 9th Coast Defense Command, N.G.N.Y., in its armory on Friday night, May 12. During the ceremonies the following members will be presented with the state decoration for long and faithful service: 25 years—Drum Major Willis R. Hill; 20 years—Q.M. Sergt. Joseph C. Kopp, 1st Sergt. Frank S. Williams and Q.M. Sergt. Forrest Buck; 15 years—Sergt. Frederick Williams, 1st Sergt. Peter Shayer and Musn. Charles H. R. Franklin; 10 years—Sergt. Charles F. Kengott, Corp. Joseph Keyes, Musn. Charles J. Connor, Privates Norman W. Wright and Harry Spellman. The 18th Company, Capt. Bruno F. Wetzelberg, having made the highest aggregate score at Peekskill rifle range, has won the marksmen's trophy for 1916. The team of three and team of six trophies were won by the same company, they having defeated all other company teams in the matches shot in the armory rifle range. The gunner's trophy was won by the 19th Company, 1st Lieut. F. O. E. Knudson commanding. The 9th Coast Defense Command will participate in the citizens' preparedness parade on the evening of May 13.

At a meeting of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, held April 26, 1916, Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne, 9th Coast Defense Command, N.G.N.Y., was elected commander.

#### MACHINE GUN INSTRUCTION FOR NATIONAL GUARD.

For the instruction of machine gun units of the National Guard a two weeks' encampment at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., has been arranged by the War Department.

There will be about fourteen National Guard machine gun organizations at Fort Ethan Allen. There also will be the machine gun company of the 13th Infantry, from Plattsburg, and the machine gun troop of the 2d Cavalry, stationed at Fort Ethan Allen. The camp will begin on July 8 and will end July 22. Among those who will direct the practical work of the assembled troops will be Capt. William Smedburg, Jr., of the 2d U.S. Cavalry, one of the Army machine gun experts. The instruction will include night exercises, when the men will have to "pick up" their targets by searchlight.

#### 8TH N.Y.—COL. E. F. AUSTIN.

In its review and parade before Hon. Douglas Mathewson, President of the Borough of the Bronx, on the night of April 29, the 8th Coast Defense Command, under command of Col. Elmore F. Austin, made a display of which it can well be proud. The command had a large turnout of eleven fine looking companies that displayed such a smartness in Infantry work that the ordinary observer would be led to believe that it was an Infantry command, instead of being Coast Artillerymen, who engage but very little in Infantry drill.

The men showed highly commendable steadiness in the ranks, and in the march past, both in the review and parade, made an impressive appearance. After the parade the following members of the command were presented with the decorations for long and faithful service: Fifteen years, Capt. John J. Cowdrey and Q.M. Sergt. John W. Walsh; twenty years, Drum Major Timothy W. McKeever and Sergt. Edward J. A. Nolan, 8th band.

The 31st Company, Captain Cowdrey, having gained the largest number of new members under the conditions of the deed of gift of the John Wanamaker Trophy, was formally presented with the same. The company secured fifty-five officers and men, and the 34th Company secured thirty-five and the 27th secured thirty-four. Mr. Mathewson was very much

pleased at his visit, and he and the other special guests were enjoyably entertained by the officers of the 8th.

#### 12TH N.Y.—COL. C. S. WADSWORTH.

Major Walter C. Montgomery, surgeon, 12th Inf., N.G.N.Y., who has developed one of the most efficient Hospital Corps detachments in the state, has received high official praise in this respect from the inspecting officer of the United States Army, representing Major General Wood, commanding the Eastern Department. General Wood, through Adj. Gen. Louis W. Statesbury, in a letter to the C.O., 12th Infantry, says: "I take pleasure in commending you for the inspector's good report of the Hospital Corps Detachment, 12th Infantry, N.G. N.Y., which you command. He pronounces the care and condition of the property excellent, and says it is well displayed. The leather was reported to be in especially good condition. The drill was excellent, and the men well instructed in first aid. He regards Major Montgomery and Captain Lynn both deserving of commendation. Please see that all members of the organization are informed of this good report, and of my appreciation of the commendatory results attained." Governor Whitman and Major General O'Ryan, in forwarding General Wood's letter, also added their commendation on the excellent showing made by the Hospital Corps Detachment.

There was considerable surprise and embarrassment to some of the special guests at a recent review of the 12th Infantry, N.Y., due to an unlooked for order issued by Colonel Wadsworth. Just after the guests had gone into the Board of Officers' room the officers of the Guard made a survey of those inside, and as politely as their disagreeable orders would permit asked such male guests not in full dress to retire from the room, as the colonel had so ordered. Those in Tuxedos, although not strictly full dress, were not molested. All of the guests asked to retire had been invited by officers, and the invitations did not say that military or full dress must be worn. In all regiments such events in the past have been informal, and prominent officers of both the Army and National Guard have frequently been present in ordinary dress, and are welcome in all other regiments. Officers of the 12th whose guests had been asked to leave the officers' room naturally felt very uncomfortable, to say the least.

Major Henry P. Quackenbos, of the 12th N.Y., who was recently commissioned, received an agreeable surprise a few days ago by being presented by officers of the Q.M. Corps, of which he was formerly a member, with a handsome pair of shoulder knots. The Major was a popular and efficient member of the corps, and his friends are confident that he will make equally good in his new position as a field officer.

#### 23D N.Y.—COL. FRANK H. NORTON.

Brevet Major Gen. John G. Eddy, commanding the 2d Brigade, N.G.N.Y., reviewed the 23d N.Y., under Col. Frank H. Norton, in the armory on the night of April 27, and also witnessed a drill and parade. The command made an elegant display in all three events, and besides being the last armory review that General Eddy will take as brigade commander, the event was a fitting ending of regimental indoor functions after a busy drill season. Colonel Norton had command during the review and parade and drill, and Major Dawson took the parade. General Eddy was attended by his staff, comprising Majors Walter F. Barnes, Walter J. Carlin, Alfred E. Steers, John W. Tumblebridge and Lieuts. Frederick C. Brown and Donald H. Cowl.

Company A, Capt. Herbert W. Congdon, was formally presented with the Veterans' Recruiting Trophy.

Company A has been very active in rifle shooting for several years, every effort being made to develop a large number of fair shots rather than to concentrate on a few team shots. To this end matches are arranged for three classes, so that even beginners have a chance at winning something, stimulating interest and enthusiasm among all of the men. Each of the two higher classes are subdivided, all on a basis of past performances. The Veteran Association of the company has given fourteen prizes for "class" shooting, while an endowment fund furnishes six prizes for teams of three selected to represent all classes. The veteran prizes were won by Sergeants Wiedemann, Goepel, Killans and Busing, Corporals Huelser and McChesney, Privates Bligh, Dorn, Gutzzeit, 2d, Pierce, Ryan and Wheeler and Musicians Breitbut and Peterson. The team-of-three prizes were won by Corporal McCorkle, Privates Pierce and Ryan and Corporal Harvey and Private Dorn. In addition there have been monthly novice prizes that have developed some good shots among the recruits.

#### OREGON.

National Guardsmen of Portland, Ore., rendered very valuable assistance on Sunday, April 23, in the work of policing the Columbia River highway during unusually heavy travel incident to an excursion. The work of the National Guardsmen elicited the highest praise from the officials of the day and from the great numbers of motorists whose machines thronged the highway from end to end.

"Under command of Capt. Eugene C. Libby," says the Spectator, of Portland, "fifty of the Guardsmen, the full number called for, volunteered their services, and were posted along the highway at intervals that insured a complete watch on all traffic. They were stationed at curves where motorists might endanger their own and others' lives by failing to observe traffic rules, and on straightaways where others might be tempted to exceed a proper speed limit. They were vested with no authority to make arrests, they were not officious, but their mere presence along the highway served its purpose of reminding the public that they were there in the interests of

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safeguarding life and limb. That they did so is attested by the fact that not a single accident of even a minor sort marred the pleasures of the day, nor was there the semblance of the traffic congestion that was so noticeable on the two preceding Sundays.

"Roadmaster Yeon, Sheriff Hurlburt and Public Safety Commissioner Coffin, with whom Captain Libby and his command co-operated in handling the traffic, were all generous in their praise of the work done by the men."

#### NAVAL MILITIA.

The arrival of the U.S. battleship Kearsarge, Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer, at Boston for the use of the Massachusetts Naval Militia has caused quite a boom in that organization, and its members are looking forward to instruction on the ship with great interest. The Massachusetts Naval Battalion now numbers some 1,000 officers and men and it will be necessary for the battalion during its instruction afloat this summer to make two cruises, as the Kearsarge will be unable to accommodate the entire battalion at one time. Her full complement is 45 officers and 693 men and on the cruise with the Naval Militiamen she will carry a skeleton crew of U.S. officers and men and the balance will be made up of Naval Militiamen. The first cruise will begin July 15 and last two weeks, and it is planned to carry about 500 Naval Militiamen on this cruise, making up a watch, quarter and station bill with the ratio of forty per cent. of Regulars and sixty per cent. Naval Militiamen. The second cruise for the remainder of the battalion will be held during August.

In order to assist the officers of the Naval Battalion to familiarize themselves with the Kearsarge, Captain de Steiguer and his officers have planned a constant course of training. He desires that the divisions from Boston should man the 5-inch battery and has invited officers and men to go aboard the Kearsarge and learn the duties incident to manning the gun at any time they can arrange to do so, and he has also planned to have the officers and men familiarize themselves with all the various duties aboard ship. The cadet school, under Lieut. Howard G. Copeland, has been assigned to quarters on board the ship and Commo. James P. Parker, of the Massachusetts Naval Militia, has secured the use of a destroyer for the cadet school.

Mr. Vincent Astor has joined the Aviation Section of the 2d Naval Battalion of New York, and enlisted in that command on May 1. Commo. Robert P. Forshow, head of the Naval Militia of New York state, received Mr. Astor's application. Mr. Astor, it is intended, shall be promoted to the office of ensign as soon as he has mastered the necessary details of naval aerial work and later will be made a lieutenant and placed in command of the battalion's aerial corps. The action of so prominent a citizen as Mr. Astor in joining the 2d Naval Battalion is a very commendable one, and serves as an example to other prominent young men who have time to devote to military or naval work.

The Naval Battalion of the state of Washington, recently created, is designated "The 1st Battalion, Naval Militia of Washington." Such battalion will consist of the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Divisions, N.M.W. Lieut. Comdr. William B. Allison is assigned to command. Lieut. George A. Browne, engineer officer, N.M.W., and P.A. Surg. Christian J. Brobeck, N.M.W., will report to the C.O., 1st Battalion, for duty. Ensign Albert E. Rogers is relieved from assignment with the 1st Battalion and transferred from the active list, unassigned, to the Officers' Reserve Corps. The following have been commissioned lieutenants: Lieut. (J.G.) George D. Grant, lieutenant; Ensigns Kenneth C. Ingraham and Frederick W. Griffiths to lieutenant (J.G.) from March 23, 1916.

Charles F. Macklin, former adjutant general of the Maryland Militia, is commissioned, on probation, commander of the Naval Militia, Maryland National Guard.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

W. B. W.—You are mistaken as to officer vacancies at the present moment. There is no prospect for civilian appointees until the Reorganization bill becomes a law. Further inquiries, then, should be addressed to the War Department.

R. H. K.—Address your inquiry to National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice, Washington, D.C., for circulars covering the information you desire.

P. P.—If you wish to become naturalized, first apply to the War Department through the channel to have your name corrected, so that when discharged from the Army you may have the necessary papers to complete your naturalization in proper form. The Naturalization Bureau does not send to the foreign countries for data concerning applicants for citizenship.

READER asks: (1) Is the 1st Cavalry, N.G.N.Y., entirely a New York city organization? (2) Does Troop F, of Staten Island, belong to the 1st or the 2d Cavalry, N.G.N.Y.? Answer: (1) The location of the twelve troops of the 1st Cavalry, N.G.N.Y., is as follows: A, C, E, K and L, Brooklyn; B, Albany; D, Syracuse; F, New Brighton; G, Utica; H, Rochester; I, Buffalo; and M, Avon. (2) First; see lines above.

K. F. S. asks: (1) What is the document number and price of "Army Regulations?" (2) What, if any, books or circulars issued by the War or Medical Departments are suitable as text-books for young women desiring to take up the study of first aid with a possible view of entering Red Cross work in the event of war? (3) When are physical examinations of prospective officers of volunteers made? Answer: (1) War



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Department Document No. 454, price sixty cents, of Government Printer. (2) Hospital Corps Drill Regulations and First Aid to Injured, sixty cents, Government Printer. (3) Apply through channel.

T. P. N.—Regarding exemption of active enlisted men, on duty at post or station, from payment of local taxes, see our answer to G. E. A. in the issue of April 8. This was a ruling of a local judge.

J. F. W. asks: Can a soldier buy out of the Service after serving three years and starting on the fourth for \$85? Answer: In the U.S. \$90; if you complete four years before purchase, the price is \$85.

P. D. C.—If the information you seek regarding extra pay of cooks is not contained in A.R. 329, state your case through the channel.

C. E. C.—There is now a bill in conference of the House and Senate to increase the number of appointments for each Congressman to the U.S. Military Academy. Watch our congressional news.

ANXIETY.—See answer to T. D. C.

T. D. C. and R. W.—Questions regarding prospects of appointment as sergeants in Q.M. Corps should be sent through channel to the Q.M.G.'s office.

W. A. H.—See answer to T. D. C. above.

R. G. R. asks: A young man enlisted in the Navy under an assumed name and is now serving under said assumed name. He wishes to have his name changed on the records to his true name. Could he take this matter up with the Department now and get into no trouble over it, or is it best that he wait until he is discharged and then take it up? Answer: If the assumed name was not taken for the purpose of deceiving the Government, he should apply now through channel.

M. D. asks: (1) Does the Army bill that was passed by the Senate on April 18, 1916, affect all men that are in the Service now, regarding the two years with the colors and three years on the reserve? (2) When will this bill go into effect? Answer: (1) Existing contracts are not affected. (2) If it becomes a law, it will be effective July 1, 1916.

G. B.—A man who has been furloughed to the Reserve after four years' service in the Army cannot enlist in the Navy until he has completed his three-year term in the Army Reserve.

C. L. E. asks: (1) Was discharged per E.T.S. Jan. 16, 1915, with qualification of Mm., which was attained in 1914; re-enlisted for G.S.I. at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 23, 1915; was transferred to Infantry, unassigned, June 25, 1915, and assigned to a company of Infantry Sept. 22, 1915. Qualified as Ss. Nov. 6, 1915. Am I not entitled to pay as Mm. from Jan. 23, 1915, to include Nov. 5, 1915? (2) Was confined July 16, 1915, for A.W.O.L.; sick in hospital from July 17, 1915, to Aug. 16, 1915, under G.O. 31, War D., 1912; returned to confinement, tried and sentenced to one month's confinement and forfeiture of two-thirds of my pay for same period. Released from confinement Sept. 19, 1915. While in hospital was my status "confinement" or "sick"; if the latter, will I have to make good the time spent therein and lose the pay also? Answer: (1) See A.R. 1345. (2) Make up time; lose pay for time lost account sickness result of acts of indiscretion. You are paid for the time you make up.

READER asks: A soldier discharged from his fifth enlistment re-enlisted four months ten days after discharge, and is placed in his second period. Sickness prevented his applying for re-enlistment within the prescribed three months that would have given him a continuous service status of sixth period. Is there any way to get his status changed from second to sixth enlistment? Could he apply direct to his Senator? Answer: There is no provision of law for extending the period so as to cover cases such as yours, and your Senator could not help you. No doubt there are many others who have what they consider excellent excuses for not presenting themselves for re-enlistment until just too late to count for continuous service.

R. F. G.—Par. 134, A.R., gives you all information as to what you may count as double time toward retirement. The transport Hancock sailed from San Francisco, Cal., with 3d Artillery for China on the China Relief Expedition July 29, 1900.

A. A. M.—We stated in our issue of March 25 that "to continue experiments started by the 5th Cavalry under the direction of the Cavalry Board a squadron of the 2d Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen has been ordered to Fort Myer, Va. The Cavalry Board, which has been in session at the War Department for several weeks, has reached that point in the revision of the tentative Cavalry regulations which makes it advisable to have a field test of some of the features of the proposed regulations. This work was in progress when the 5th Cavalry was ordered from Fort Myer to the border. The first test consisted of the trying out of some new elementary platoon movements." The Cavalry Service Regulations (Experimental), 1914, is the volume now being used by the Cavalry.

R. J. W.—The only 16-inch gun completed by the U.S. is the one for which a carriage is being constructed, and which gun is to be placed in the Panama Canal fortifications. The battleships of the Atlantic Fleet have anti-aircraft ordnance.

G. L. H.—Major Charles Young, 10th Cav., a negro, is a graduate of West Point.

L. L. H. asks: (1) Has there ever been, at any time, a negro commissioned officer in the U.S. Army or Navy? Has a negro ever been appointed to the U.S. Military or Naval Academy? Would law prevent such appointment? (2) Are there any mounted organizations connected with the Philippine Scouts in any way? If so, what is the strength? I note in a Journal of several weeks ago that you mention "battalions and squadrons" of Philippine Scouts in answer to a question. Answer: (1) See answer to G. L. H. (2) There are no Cavalry organizations in the Scouts. Should the War Department

organize mounted troops in the Scouts, the officer in charge of a squadron would be a major.

S. asks: I served in Cuba with the 16th Infantry as lieutenant from June 24, 1898, to Aug. 6, 1898. I am still in the Service. Am I entitled to the Army of Cuban Occupation badge (G.O. 40, War D., 1915)? Answer: Yes; see Par. 1 of the order. You, being an officer, pay cost price.

F. C. L.—What the Army Reorganization bill will do in hastening appointments will depend upon how the act reads when Congress gets through with it. It should brighten up things considerably. As to the results of your recent examination and your prospects, apply to the Q.M.G.

D. D. D. asks: Would a pensioner lose his pension if he belonged to state Militia, his disability showing on his enlistment papers, if he was ordered to the border of Mexico on patrol duty? Answer: If on a disability status he would hardly be ordered to service.

F. H.—The law does not prescribe military and naval aids for the President, but as Commander-in-Chief of the forces he has authority to detail officers to duty as he may determine. The President usually selects his aids from among naval and military officers who happen to be on duty in Washington. For instance, P.A. Surg. Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N., who is popularly referred to as President Wilson's naval aid, is not only the President's physician, but is also on duty at the Naval Dispensary, Washington, D.C. Major Archibald W. Butt, President Taft's military aid, who died in the Titanic disaster in 1912, was on duty at the Quartermaster's Department at Washington while acting as aid to the President.

R. H.—Our records do not give the exact information you seek regarding the Solace, Sedgwick and McPherson, therefore it were better that you apply through channel. The Thomas in 1902 left Manila on Nov. 23 for San Francisco. The Sheridan arrived in Manila Jan. 27, 1903.

C. F. asks: What opportunity does the Army now offer a pharmacist to enlist? Answer: In the Hospital Corps, the highest rank at present being hospital sergeant, while the new bill provides for a higher rank, that of master hospital sergeant.

INDIANA asks: What is the status of holders of certificates of eligibility for volunteer commissions in view of the new Army bill? There is continual mention of Reserve Officers' Corps; do they belong to this corps, or are the certificates practically worthless? In the event of a mobilization would such holders of certificates be notified by the War Department to report for certain duties, or would commissions be issued upon presentation of the certificate? Answer: As the Volunteer Army section (No. 56) of the Chamberlain substitute for the Hay Army Reorganization bill authorizes the President to organize the Volunteer Army under the provisions of Secs. 3 to 12 of the Volunteer Act of April 25, 1914, your attention is called to Sec. 7 of the Volunteer Act, which continues in effect the provisions of Sec. 23 of the Dick Act of 1903. If you have been certified under the Dick Act, your status will be in nowise altered by the passage of Sec. 56 of the Chamberlain bill.

ORDNANCE SERGEANT.—The Chamberlain Army Reorganization substitute now in conference, in Sec. 13, provides for the following enlisted personnel in the Ordnance Department: "The ordnance sergeants, as now authorized by law, and such other enlisted men of grades now authorized by law as the President may direct: Provided, That ordnance sergeants shall be selected by the Secretary of War from the sergeants of the line or Ordnance Department who shall have served faithfully for eight years, including four years in the grade of non-commissioned officer."

F. L.—Regarding your claim for the twenty per cent. for foreign service in Porto Rico in 1909-1910, apply to the Auditor for the War Department, through channel.

RETIRED asks: Is a soldier on the retired list holding a Congressional medal awarded by an Act of Congress dated June 20, 1874, and May 4, 1882, entitled to the \$10 recently allowed by Congress? Answer: No; the Medal of Honor roll provided for this is for those who have been mustered out, discharged or have resigned.

O. I. M. asks: What was the date of the discontinuance of the old rate of travel pay, i.e., a day's pay and a day's ration money for every twenty miles? Answer: Previous to May 26, 1900, Sec. 1290, Revised Statutes, was operative as follows: "Sec. 1290. When a soldier is (honorably) discharged from the Service (except by way of punishment for an offense), he shall be allowed transportation and subsistence from the place of his discharge to the place of his enlistment, enrollment, or original muster into the Service, computed at the rate of one day for every twenty miles." The Act of May 26, 1900, made the allowance "Hereafter \* \* \* four cents per mile." The Act of Aug. 24, 1912, reduced the allowance to two cents. The Senate in the Army Reorganization bill seeks to restore this to four cents.

### PENSACOLA HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., April 24, 1916.

Mesdames Sauley, Whiting and Knowles were guests of Mrs. Babcock for luncheon April 17. The following day Miss Aida Green, of Pensacola, was a luncheon guest of Mrs. Armstrong.

The 115th Company, C.A.C., left April 18 on the Kilpatrick for Panama. The 8th band, C.A.C., accompanied them out to the transport. It is understood that the Kilpatrick will not proceed directly to Panama, but will stop en route at Galveston, where more troops will be taken aboard. Also leaving on the transport were Lieut. and Mrs. McCune, who shortly before sailing lunched with Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock.

Mesdames Davis and Joubert were luncheon guests of Mrs. Babcock April 21. Mr. and Mrs. Durant and son, Mrs. Cooper, of Atlanta, Ga., and Miss Draper were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Holcombe April 22. Miss Draper is a niece of the latter and will spend several weeks as guest of her aunt. Later she will make an extended visit with Miss Doris Wyke, daughter of Captain Wyke.

The Misses Moreno, Draper and Wyke were guests of Lieutenant Griffin at the navy yard April 23 for tea. Mrs. Holcombe chaperoning. The same day Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong and Lieutenant Johnson were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Knowles, of Pensacola. Lieutenant Armstrong sang in the choir at the services held Easter Sunday at Christ Church.

Miss Margaret Howard, of Norfolk, Va., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Douglas. Lieutenants Johnson and Reed were hosts at an informal dance given at the Country Club April 24. The same day Col. and Mrs. Davis and Miss Davis were luncheon guests of Admiral Grant on board the Columbia.

Full military honors were accorded the memory of Sergt. Richard Bonner, U.S.A., retired, aged sixty-eight years, who expired at the Pensacola Hospital during the past week, and whose remains were interred at the National Cemetery in the presence of a large attendance, the largest seen here at a military funeral in years. The services were conducted by Chaplain S. J. Smith, with whose old outfit, the 19th Infantry, Sergt. Bonner served in his early military career. After the funeral services the Masons of the Naval Lodge conducted their beautiful ritualistic ceremony.

Manager Jack O'Leary, of the Business Men's Athletic Club, granted the sailors of the battleships now in port the use of the club Saturday night, April 22. The main event was a ten-round boxing exhibition between Bud Clancy, of St. Louis, and Young Donahue, of the U.S.S. Tallahassee. Others taking part in the program for the evening were Young Spary, of New Orleans, and Davis, of the U.S.S. Worden, Barney Malloy, of the U.S.S. Tallahassee, and Baldwin, of the U.S.S. Columbia, Davidson, of the U.S.S. K-5, Spray and Preston, of the U.S.S. K-6. The last game between the team from the U.S.S. Columbia and the Pensacola nine was played Sunday, April 23, at Maxent ball park. This series of games attracted much attention from the Pensacola fans. All the games have been largely attended, both teams showing up well and playing close enough to be interesting.

The Army troops stationed at Fort Barrancas participated in the universal celebration of Shakespeare's Day, April 24,

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when the Pensacola celebration was aided by the 8th band, C.A.C.

### COAST DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., May 2, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. J. O. Steger had dinner April 21 for Col. and Mrs. Willoughby Walke, Major Winn, Mrs. J. L. Bevans, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Freeman and Lieut. and Mrs. C. A. Chapman. Capt. and Mrs. M. S. Crissy's guests at dinner on April 20 were Col. and Mrs. Walke and Capt. and Mrs. G. D. Freeman.

Mrs. Riley, sister of Miss Gibbons, and Mr. Jack Riley were guests of Captain Connolly and Miss Gibbons on Easter. Mrs. Arthur of Fort Terry, was a recent luncheon guest of Mrs. William Tidball. Mrs. G. I. Jones and little daughters took dinner Easter with Lieut. and Mrs. Abney Payne.

Many officers and ladies from here attended the dance given at Fort Terry on April 25. A special boat accommodated the guests for this delightful affair. Roller skating is still the most popular amusement, the band playing for this at the mine storehouse each Monday evening, after which supper is served.

Mrs. J. L. Bevans is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Floyd Kramer, at Fort McKinley, Me. Mr. Stuart M. Bevans, a successful candidate to West Point, is at home until his class opens. Lieut. and Mrs. Abney Payne had dinner April 26 for Col. and Mrs. Walke and Major and Mrs. R. L. Carmichael. Ladies' night is now a feature of the Fort Wright club each Wednesday. The bachelors gave a dance on Thursday at the mess, after the moving pictures.

Mrs. Melville Shaw gave a supper on Friday for Colonel Walke, Major and Mrs. Carmichael, Major Winn, Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Capt. and Mrs. Crissy, Mesdames Stopford, Jones, Edmunds and Weggenmann, Lieut. and Mrs. Chapman, Lieut. and Mrs. Summers, Mr. and Mrs. Willard, Messrs. Bevans, Lieutenants Ljungstedt, Teter, Jones, Haw and Wogan. Miss Helen Whitaker, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Summers, was honor guest. Dancing and bridge were enjoyed.

Capt. and Mrs. M. S. Crissy gave a "picnic dance" at the mine storehouse on Saturday night. Before the dance Capt. and Mrs. Mould had dinner for Major and Mrs. Carmichael and Lieut. and Mrs. C. A. Chapman. Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Freeman's guests at dinner were Lieut. and Mrs. Summers, Miss Whitaker and Lieutenant Wogan. Miss Whitaker left for her home in Clinton, Mo., yesterday after a steady round of pleasure at Fort Wright. Mrs. Abney Payne had a table of bridge on Friday for Mesdames Steger, Tidball and Jones.

Colonel Walke has been on a trip to Boston. Captain Stopford has been on leave for several days at his home in Beverly, Mass. Mrs. Starr, mother of Mrs. Glasgow, is visiting Major and Mrs. E. L. Glasgow. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton S. Freeman, of Philadelphia, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Freeman over Easter. Miss Myra I. Ellis, of Cambridge, Mass., is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Stopford. For her this afternoon Mrs. Stopford gave a tea.

### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., April 26, 1916.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. M. Butler had dinner at their home, Park View, Portsmouth, Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde G. West, Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Conger, Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Owens and Lieut. John Dixon; later they attended the dance at the Country Club. Mrs. Harold V. McKittrick is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Old, Portsmouth. Comdr. G. L. P. Stone spent part of the week with his family in Portsmouth. Surg. Frank C. Cook was the guest of Mrs. Thomas Bain for the week-end, to be with his family, who have been spending the winter in Norfolk.

Mrs. Alexander S. Wadsworth, Jr., and little daughter, who have been guests of Mr. C. O. Walker, at his home in Richmond, Va., are guests at the Hotel Norfolk, to be with Lieutenant Wadsworth, U.S.S. Delaware. Lieut. and Mrs. C. N. Hinkamp are for the present at Mrs. Pendleton Herbert's, York street. Lieut. and Mrs. John M. Smealie are at Mrs. Dawson McCormick's, Freemason street. Mrs. Willard J. Riddick, who, with her husband, P.A. Surgeon Riddick, has been spending the winter at Hotel Southland, has left for New Orleans to be the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ziegler. Mrs. Edmund Duvall, of Washington, guest of her granddaughter and her husband, Mrs. W. N. Richardson, Lieut. and Mrs. Richardson, Philadelphia, has arrived to be the guest of her daughter and son-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde G. West, Portsmouth. Ensign W. H. Bowman had dinner at the Chamberlin Sunday for Mrs. Horace Harby, Miss Mabel Bowman, of Sumter, S.C., and Paymr. Noel W. Grant.

Miss Effie Irvine Scates had a birthday party for her sixth anniversary at the home of her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Scates, U.S.S. Richmond, Saturday. The deck was divided by a huge American flag, behind which were small tables arranged with spring flowers and candles. Children's games were played and the ship's band played for dancing. At five o'clock the coxswain and engineer of the gig drew back the flag while "The Star-Spangled Banner" was being played, disclosing to the little ones tables laden with various "good things," and the "party" was on in real earnest. Among the guests were little Misses Baldwin, Tomlin, Catherine Frazier, Elizabeth Laird, Mary Ellen Laird, Eleanor Briggs, Bettie Stone, Octavia Parrish, Charlotte Price, Regina Richards, Alice Claude, Sarah R. Jenkins, Maria Chadwick, Clarisse Yates, Phillis Yates, Susan Kintner, Alice Kempff, Frances Lamar, Masters Francis and Thomas Cook, Clarence Kempff, Jr., Hugh Winters and George H. Laird, Jr. Lieut. Lyell St. L. Pamperin and Mrs. Pamperin had dinner on the Louisiana Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. J. A. C. Groner, Misses Anne Groner, Marcia Grimes, of New York, P.A. Paymr. R. S. Chew and Ensign B. S. Killmaster. Lieut. W. R. Purnell had dinner on the Delaware last evening in honor of Miss Laura Bates, of Ithaca, N.Y., and Mr. J. Mark Chamberlain, of Norfolk. Covers were laid for about thirty guests. Ensign



T. M. Shock has returned to the Louisiana after a short leave in Baltimore. Mrs. Joseph K. Taussig and little daughter, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnston, have left for New York to join Lieutenant Commander Taussig; later they will go to Newport, R.I., for the summer. Mrs. Horace Harby and Miss Mabel Bowman, of Sumter, S.C., who have been guests at the Fairfax Hotel, to be with Ensign W. H. Bowman, U.S.S. Delaware, have left. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Landenberger are guests at the Fairfax.

Ensigns Ruddock, Starkey, Portz, Umsted, Easton, Shoemaker, Gamble, Alford, Shears, Richardson and Landis had a charming dance last evening on the Utah, which was in gala attire with flags, bunting and electric lights. The guests were received by Mrs. C. J. Lang. The junior officers of the Louisiana had dinner last evening on board previous to the dance on the Utah. Covers were laid for Ensign and Mrs. Moss, Lieut. and Mrs. Pamperin, Misses Margaret Simmons, Elizabeth Smith, Marcia Grimes, of New York, Ensigns Killmaster, Flynn, Peck, Lewis and Farrar.

Capt. George F. Cooper had dinner on the Louisiana last evening for Mrs. Cooper, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Landenberger, Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Collins, Surg. and Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Holt Page and Capt. A. S. Halstead. Mrs. Walter H. Taylor had a luncheon yesterday for Miss Laura Steele, of Annapolis, guest of her sister and brother-in-law, Constr. and Mrs. Yates. Covers were laid for Miss Steele, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Monroe Kelly, Misses Evelyn Harrison and Bessie Kelly. Capt. and Mrs. B. M. Chiswell had dinner last evening on the Onondaga for twelve.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clark M. Wells are guests of Capt. and Mrs. P. M. Rixey. They sail on the Hector this week for Haiti for duty. Admiral and Mrs. McLean had a dinner last week for Capt. and Mrs. George F. Cooper, Mrs. Edwin G. Kintner and Capt. A. S. Halstead. Lieut. and Mrs. G. H. Fort are guests at Mrs. Dawson McCormick's, Freemason street. Mrs. Clyde G. West has left for Philadelphia, where she was the guest of Asst. Civil Engr. and Mrs. Gaylord Church, and attended the bal masque in the yard. Mrs. G. L. P. Stone, Miss Bessie and Master Loring Stone spent the weekend at the Chamberlin, to be with Commander Stone. Mrs. Freeland A. Daubin and little son, guests of Mrs. J. E. Scott, have left for their home in Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. M. Perkins had dinner at the country club Saturday for Paymr. and Mrs. S. E. Barber, Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett Smith, Mrs. Hugh Page, Mr. and Mrs. Ward Brown, of Washington, and Judge James Goode. Ensign and Mrs. J. Leroy Hill are guests at Mrs. Hanger's, Portsmouth. Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Cresap have taken an apartment in the Argyle, Portsmouth. Mr. John Washington, son of Capt. Thomas Washington, and Mr. Roderick McCullough are guests of Mr. Morgan Watt. Ensign and Mrs. W. H. P. Blandy had dinner on the Florida Sunday for Miss Aline Kelly and Ensign P. P. Powell. Lieut. Oscar C. Badger had dinner Thursday on the Parker for Ensign and Mrs. W. H. P. Blandy, Miss Aline Kelly and Lieut. C. A. Richards.

Ensign and Mrs. W. H. P. Blandy are guests at Mrs. Horace Coleman's, York street. P.A. Surg. Luther Sheldon, jr., guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Sheldon, has returned to Washington. Mrs. J. M. Smealie is a guest at Mrs. Dawson McCormick's, Freemason street. Asst. Surg. G. P. Shields, a recent guest at the Monticello, has returned to Washington. Lieut. Oscar C. Badger has returned to the Parker after a week's leave. Lieut. and Mrs. T. H. Winters have taken an apartment in the Greylock, Ghent, for the summer. Capt. C. B. Taylor, U.S.S. Utah, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Carney, Churchland, to be with Mrs. Taylor. Mrs. B. S. Bullard, guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. H. G. Bullard in Washington, has returned to her home in Catonsville, Md., where she will be joined by her husband; later they will come to the Norfolk Yard, where Constructor Bullard has been ordered for duty. Lieut. and Mrs. H. Fairfax Leary are at Mrs. Andrew Brown's, Pelham place, for the present. Mrs. C. J. Bright, of Washington, has arrived to join her husband, Lieutenant Bright, U.S.S. Florida, and is at Capt. and Mrs. J. G. Quinby's, Pelham place.

The wardroom and junior officers of the Utah had a dinner on board last week; covers were laid for Capt. A. S. Halstead, Comdr. and Mrs. C. J. Lang, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. F. R. Naile and some thirty others.

Mr. and Mrs. William Watts Gwathmey announce the engagement of their daughter, Caroline, to Lieut. Lyl A. Davidson, U.S.N.; the wedding will take place in June. Lieut. and Mrs. Julian H. Collins are guests at the Fairfax hotel. Comdr. and Mrs. F. E. Ridgely left last week to spend the Easter holidays with relatives in St. Louis. Capt. and Mrs. G. E. Cooper are guests at the Southland. Ensign and Mrs. H. P. Burnett are guests at the Hotel Fairfax.

#### TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Manila, P.I., March 26, 1916.

The Fort McKinley club gave an unusually attractive dance on Saturday evening in honor of the officers and ladies of the 27th Infantry. The club room was tastefully decorated with potted plants, flags and Chinese lanterns. The guests were received by Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Col. and Mrs. Young, Colonel Barth, Mrs. Wilder, Mrs. Leitch, Capt. and Mrs. Eaton. A delicious supper was served on the azotea.

Major and Mrs. Wilder, Capt. and Mrs. Sanford, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Captain Fassett and Lieutenant Byrd came from Camp Eldridge to attend the dance at McKinley. Mrs. Hobson, wife of Lieutenant Hobson, came from Camp Eldridge to spend a few days the early part of the week. Master Charles Barth leaves next week for Bishop Brent's school at Baguio. Capt. and Mrs. Haskell entertained at dinner before the dance Saturday for Major and Mrs. Leitch, Capt. and Mrs. Eaton, Capt. and Mrs. Seigle.

Lieut. and Mrs. Field had as guests for Sunday supper at Fort McKinley Capt. Capt. and Mesdames Eaton, Coleman and Gunster. Mrs. Eaton was luncheon guest of Mrs. Gunster Saturday. Colonel Barth, Masters Charles Barth and Harry Eaton spent Saturday in seeing Corregidor Island.

#### EL PASO BORDER NOTES.

Fort Bliss, Texas, April 29, 1916.

Lieut. Edwin N. Hardy, entertained a dinner party at the Toltec Club fortnightly dance Thursday. His guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Fitzhugh B. Allderice, Mrs. George S. Patton, jr., Misses Alice Wulff, Floy Barnhardt, Anne Patton and Mary Hill, Lieut. Robert McG. Littlejohn, Lieut. Stuart W. Cramer, jr., and Robert McCarty; Col. Walter K. Wright, Major Charles B. Hagadorn, Mrs. Lillian Hague Corcoran and Mrs. Margaret Rowley were dinner guests of Hiram Smith; Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. Raborg had as their dinner guests Miss Virginia Semple and Lieut. W. M. Modisette; Col. Charles W. Taylor, Lieut. C. B. Moore, Mrs. William H. Allaire and Miss Bessie Taylor were guests of Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Brown at dinner in honor of their guest, Miss Ruth Murphy.

Lieut. Robert F. Tate gave a dinner for fifteen Tuesday at the Valley Inn, Yuleta, in honor of his mother, Mrs. M. D. Tate, his sister, Miss Julia Tate, and their guest, Miss Katherine Scherz. Chaplain W. W. Brander, 8th Cav., has returned to Fort Bliss from a short visit to Columbus, N.M. Capt. and Mrs. Ben Lear, 8th Cav., have gone to Fort Leavenworth, where Captain Lear has been detailed as instructor of horsemanship in the Mounted Service detachment of the Army Service School. The fortnightly Tuesday night hops at Fort Bliss will be replaced by a series of hops to be given by the officers of the post on the evenings of the second and fourth Wednesdays in the month.

Mrs. Robert Dowdy, of Washington, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Martin O. Shallenberger, at Fort Bliss, was guest of honor at a bridge party given Thursday by Mrs. Peyton Brown and Mrs. C. H. Finley, in El Paso. Capt. and Mrs. John S. Chambers arrived last week from Harlingen, Texas. Captain Chambers will be stationed here with the Quartermaster Corps. Mrs. M. W. Riley, of Nogales, who has been visiting Mrs. Martin O. Shallenberger, has returned to her home. Miss Anna Axton, of Fort Bliss, was among the soloists at the Easter noonday service of the El Paso Y.W.C.A.

Capt. and Mrs. William B. Graham have as their guest Mrs. William Ellis Pulliam, wife of the former receiver general of Santo Domingo. Lieut. Col. Tyree R. Rivers, who has



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been seriously ill with pneumonia at the field hospital at Colonia Dublan, Mexico, has recovered sufficiently to return to Fort Bliss. Mrs. Rivers has been the guest of Mrs. C. H. Ladd during the Colonel's service in Mexico. Col. and Mrs. Rivers leave soon for Fort Riley, to visit while Colonel Rivers is recuperating.

Little Miss Kitty Corey, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Milo C. Corey, delighted the guests at the birthday anniversary of little Miss Barbara Wallace by dancing a number of fancy solo dances. The party was given at the Country Club on Saturday.

#### NOTES FROM THE 11TH INFANTRY AND DOUGLAS.

Camp Harry S. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., April 24, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Morris entertained with cards at the Gadsden last Monday for Colonel Pickering, Capt. and Mrs. Tillman, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Major and Mrs. Murphy, Captain Snyder, Mesdames Schultz and Gillem; Major Murphy and Captain Schoeffel won the prizes. Capt. and Mrs. Tillman on Monday were hosts at cards for Major and Mrs. Murphy, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Colonel Pickering, Capt. and Mrs. Morris, Capt. and Mrs. Ingram and Mrs. Gibson, the high score winners being Mrs. Schoeffel and Major Murphy.

Major and Mrs. Murphy entertained with a supper on Sunday for Colonels Rogers and Pickering, Major Bennett, Captains Enoch and Craig, Mesdames Cowin, Yule, Gibson, Downs, Capt. and Mrs. Arnold and General Davis. General Moore, retired, guest of his daughter, Mrs. B. J. Tillman, left Monday for New York and Canada. Among guests entertained at cards at the Gadsden Hotel Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Schultz were Mesdames Gibson, Schoeffel, Davis, Tillman, Morris, Murphy and Gillem; high score winners were Mesdames Gillem, Murphy and Schoeffel.

Mrs. Morris gave a luncheon on Tuesday for Mesdames Gibson and Yule. Capt. and Mrs. Ingram entertained with a small children's party Thursday for their daughter, Dorothy Ann, the guests including the Misses Grace Wilson, Agnes Tillman, Virginia and Isabel Walthall, Ruth Schoeffel, Katherine Cowin and John Cowin. Mrs. Ellis entertained with cards at the Country Club Wednesday for Mesdames Cowin, Gibson and Downs.

Capt. and Mrs. Vernon W. Boller gave an old-fashioned "taffy pull" last week in honor of their son Donald's twelfth birthday anniversary. Among those present were Helen and Ruth Schoeffel, James and Robert Hand. Capt. and Mrs. Tillman were hosts at dinner Friday for Colonel Pickering, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Walthall, Major Bennett, Mrs. Ingram and Mrs. Gibson. Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel entertained on Sunday afternoon for their daughter, Helen, with an Easter party; among the guests were Grace Wilson, Gladys Holmes, Helen Ghamaling, Sistina and Carmen Christiansen.

Capt. and Mrs. Tillman gave a small children's party for their daughter, Agnes, on Easter Sunday; the guests included Ruth Schoeffel, Dorothy Ann and Mandeville Ingram, Virginia and Isabel Walthall, Katherine and Jack Cowin. Captain Schoeffel's orders transfer him to the 15th Infantry, effective June 6, and he is to sail on the July transport. He and his family hope to leave about May 15 for Denver and the East before sailing.

Mrs. Gibson has returned from Warren, where she spent

about ten days visiting with her husband, Captain Gibson, who is now stationed at Forest.

#### FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, April 21, 1916.

Col. and Mrs. Morton gave a beautiful dinner on Friday for Gen. and Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards and their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Loiz Anderson, and the Misses Treat, of Washington, D.C., Miss Bessie Edwards and Lieutenants Goetz, d'Alary Fecht and A. V. Arnold. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Muir were also dinner hosts that evening for Col. Evan M. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey, Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick M. Barrows, Miss Cornelia Johnson, Capt. Charles E. McBrayer, Lieutenant Nolan and Dr. Baylis.

Capt. and Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee gave a dinner that evening in honor of Miss Beatrice Sharron, the other young guests being Lieut. and Mrs. T. G. Lanphier, Miss Helen Muir, Mrs. Lewis and Lieutenants Jacobs, Lawrason and McAlpine. Mrs. C. W. Larned's dinner guests were Miss Cameron and Lieut. and Mrs. Newman from Corozal, Capt. Merch B. Stewart and Lieutenants Lindt and Waite. Dining with Colonel Croxton were Capt. and Mrs. Oliver Edwards, and other dinner hosts that evening were Capt. and Mrs. Deitsch, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. O'Brien and Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford.

The canal opened again on Saturday after being closed for almost seven months because of the disastrous slide at Gaillard cut, and it was a busy day indeed, about fifteen boats being locked through them, among them the transport Buford, en route to Manila. An immense crowd of Army people took advantage of this opportunity to make the trip through the canal, about three dozen from Empire being on board the Buford.

Lieut. Charles L. Byrne gave a dinner for twelve at Hotel Washington on Saturday, among his guests being Misses Louise Larned and Augusta Geer and Lieutenant Larned. Others from Empire who spent the last week-end at the Washington were Lieut. and Mrs. G. L. Brown, Misses Beatrice Sharron and Helen Muir, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. O'Brien and Lieuts. Paul Murray and A. V. Arnold.

Capt. J. K. Partello and his mother, Madame A. V. Partello, were supper hosts at the club on Sunday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Samuel W. Miller and for Col. and Mrs. Morton, Mrs. J. K. Partello, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles H. Muir, Major and Mrs. S. M. Waterhouse and Lieutenant Commander Church, U.S.N. Col. R. C. Croxton and Mrs. J. B. Barnes dined that evening with Lieut. and Mrs. Wills. As a "despedida," the officers of the regiment tendered Lieut. Col. R. C. Croxton a smoker on Monday evening, when speeches were made by officers of the regiment expressing the high esteem in which the Colonel was held, regrets at his going and wishes for his success and joy in the regiment to which he was going. The regimental orchestra rendered a program of pretty and appropriate music. Colonel Croxton sailed next day on the Cristobal to spend a short leave in New York before proceeding to Honolulu, where he is to join the 1st Infantry. Mrs. Herman Glade sailed on the Cristobal for a visit of a few weeks to her mother in New York city.

Col. and Mrs. Charles F. Mason and two children also sailed on the Cristobal. Colonel Mason has been chief health officer



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of the Panama Canal for a number of years, but his health is now such that he cannot longer remain in the work where he has accomplished so much for the benefit of all residing in Panama. Major Deane C. Howard will succeed Colonel Mason, but until his arrival Major Elbert E. Persons will have charge of the work. A number of delightful social affairs were given for Mrs. Persons before her departure.

Lieutenants Fecét and Arnold were recent dinner guests of Gen. and Mrs. Edwards. On Tuesday Lieutenant Fecét was also a luncheon guest of Governor Fernandez, of the Province of Panama, and on that evening he and Lieutenant Arnold were members of a jolly swimming party at the Island of Taboga, and afterward for a dinner given by Mr. Samuel Pisa, of Costa Rica. Capt. and Mrs. Partello had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Walton Goodwin, jr., and Mrs. J. B. Barnes on Wednesday.

Chaplain and Mrs. Miller are receiving congratulations because of the arrival of a fine baby boy at Ancon Hospital last Wednesday morning. Lieut. and Mrs. G. L. Brown spent Thursday in Colon, having gone over to bid good-bye to Miss Beatrice Sharron, who sailed that day on the S.S. Colon, to return to her home at Plattsburg, N.Y., after several months' visit to her sister, Mrs. Brown.

All the Boy Scouts on the Canal Zone (about eighty in number) are spending several days of their Easter vacation camping on the Island of Taboga, and the following boys from Empire are there: Richard Moss, Noble Wiley, Billy Hopson, Cornell Bugbee and Wilford Twyman.

#### CORREGIDOR NOTES.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., March 24, 1916.

A most attractive farewell dinner was given by Major and Mrs. Jenks in honor of Mrs. Slavens, who left for the States on the transport Thomas. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Slavens, Major and Mrs. Huston, Mrs. Leitch, of Manila, Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Franklin and Dr. Ingold. The fancy dress ball at the Nipa club on the evening of St. Patrick's Day was a great success. Never has the club been more prettily decorated. The Artillery band furnished Irish music and everyone came in fancy dress. Among the many attractive costumes were Mrs. Phillips as a "Gypsy," Mrs. Lecocq as "Carmen," Mrs. Phipps as a "French student," Mrs. McCammon as a "Turkish lady," and Major Patterson and Lieutenant Daly both as "Buster Brown." There were numerous dinner parties at the club preceding the dance. Capt. and Mrs. McDonald had as their guests Major and Mrs. Price, Capt. and Mesdames Cochen, Turtle, Phipps, Wheatley, Bartlett, Colvin and Lieut. and Mrs. Clark.

Gen. and Mrs. Bailey, the Misses Bailey, Major and Mrs. Jenks, Capt. and Mrs. Terrell, Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews, Lieut. and Mrs. Pell and Lieutenant Johnson were dinner guests of Dr. Ingold. Capt. and Mrs. Tanner entertained Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Miss Leitch, Lieut. and Mesdames White, Brandt and Vose and Lieutenant Cleary. Lieutenant Jones had Lieut. and Mrs. Porter, Miss Arnold, Miss Baxter and Lieutenant Kiser as his dinner guests.

Major and Mrs. Humphrey, Capt. and Mrs. Wilde, Lieut. and Mesdames Fowler, Bowman and Avery dined with Capt. and Mrs. Pettus. Capt. and Mrs. Wilson gave a very pretty "St. Patrick's" dinner at their home on the Infantry level. The decorations were green and white and tiny shamrocks were used as place-cards. The guests included Lieut. and Mesdames Gillespie, Lemly and McCaughey, Captain Hall and Lieutenant Longman.

A bridge-tee was given by Mrs. Kimberly on Saturday. Mrs. Phipps poured tea and the guests included Mesdames Bailey, Peck, Redfield, Steele, Dutton, Humphrey, W. Peck, Turtle, Bunker, Stewart, Wheatley, Bartlett, Avery, Vose, Clark, Green, Ottosen, Bell, Barrett, Austin, Cramer, Gillespie and the Misses Omyra and Polly Bailey, Franklin and Redfield. Fans, given as prizes, were won by Mesdames Stewart, Gillespie, Lemly, Clark, Wheatley and Miss Bailey.

Mrs. Austin, wife of Lieut. J. M. Austin, and small son are leaving on the April 15 transport for Japan to spend the hot season. Lieutenant Austin will join Mrs. Austin in May. Lieut. and Mrs. Fowler and their two children left for Baguio last Sunday. Among others who will spend the hot season at the mountain capital are Mrs. Dutton, wife of Major Dutton; Mrs. Clark and small son, Capt. and Mrs. B. H. L. Williams and Lieut. and Mrs. Cramer.

Lieutenant McDill, of the Aviation Section, was host Saturday at one of the largest and most elaborate dinner parties Corregidor has seen in some time. The Nipa club was the scene of the festivities and the party was given in honor of Mrs. Phillips' "eighteenth" birthday. A profusion of pink roses decorated the table and a bunch of violets marked the place of each lady present. At the seat of the guest of honor were heaped high twenty small packages, each with a verse attached. These Mrs. Phillips generously distributed among the other guests and hearty laughter ensued. An especially arranged vaudeville was provided for the amusement of the guests during dinner, consisting of monologues, a quartet, excellent buck and wing dancing and music, furnished by mandolins and guitars. At the close of the dinner a large birthday cake with eighteen candles was cut by Mrs. Phillips amid the cheers and good wishes of her many friends. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Major and Mrs. Steele, Capt. and Mesdames Lecocq, Bunker, Phipps, Lieut. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, the Misses Curtis, Redfield, Arnold and Lieutenants Johnson, Sutton and Canady. After dinner dancing was enjoyed at the Topside club, where the dinner guests were joined by many of the people of both the Artillery and Infantry garrisons.

Lieut. and Mrs. Avery gave a dinner on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Pettus, Lieut. and Mesdames Wilson, Clark and Fowler, Gen. and Mrs. Bailey had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Patterson and Lieut. and Mrs. Garrison. Lieut. and Mrs. Pierce dined with Lieut. and Mrs. MacGregor on Saturday. Major and Mrs. Jenks were called suddenly to Baguio on Tuesday by the illness of their daughter, who is attending school there. Miss Dorothy has a slight case of pneumonia, and it is hoped by her many friends at Corregidor that her illness may be of very short duration.

The bachelors of the Infantry mess, Lieutenants Jones, Johnson and Cleary, entertained at luncheon on Sunday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. McLeary, Miss Arnold, Miss Baxter and

Captain Peterson. Col. and Mrs. Phillips had luncheon on Sunday for Major and Mrs. Steele and Lieut. and Mrs. Fitzgerald. A large and jolly "K. T." party was given on Sunday evening by Capt. and Mrs. Lecocq. Those invited were Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Major and Mrs. Steele, Major Ferguson, Capt. and Mesdames Peck, Bunker, and Phipps, Lieut. and Mrs. Lemly, Lieut. and Mrs. Fitzgerald and Lieutenant Canady. Major and Mrs. Steele and Lieut. and Mrs. Fitzgerald were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Phipps on Sunday.

A dinner was given at the Nipa club on Sunday by Major and Mrs. Dutton for Major and Mrs. Price, Capt. and Mrs. McDonald, Capt. and Mrs. Colvin, Lieut. and Mrs. MacGregor and Dr. Ingold. Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews entertained at the Nipa club on Sunday for Gen. and Mrs. Bailey, Major and Mrs. Jenks, Capt. and Mrs. Turtle and Capt. and Mrs. Sherwood. Mrs. Dutton was hostess at a bridge March 20 for Mesdames Phillips, Peck, Turtle, Phipps, Colvin, Green, Gillespie, Pierce, Austin, Vose, Ottosen, MacGregor, Bell, and the Misses Redfield and Arnold, and the prize-winners, Mesdames Stewart, Steele, Price, Kimberly and Avery. A bridge-tee was given Monday by Mesdames Wilde and White. Mrs. Jenks and Mrs. Pettis served, assisted by Mesdames Clark, Scudder, Ottosen and Vose. Prizes were won by Mesdames Redfield, Carrington, Hillman, Garrison, McCammon, Vose, MacGregor, Pierce, Austin and Miss Franklin.

Lieut. and Mrs. McLeary had dinner on Monday for Miss Baxter, Miss Arnold, Captain Peterson and Lieutenants Jones and Johnson. Mrs. MacGregor was hostess at bridge on Tuesday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Bunker, Turtle, Phipps and Miss Bailey.

An unusual and most enjoyable party was given on Tuesday afternoon by Lieut. and Mrs. Pierce in the nature of a "barbecue." There were about eighty-five guests in all, and a special car left Topside at 2:35 p.m. to help convey the guests to the mine wharf. With the scout band aboard to furnish the music, two large Q.M. launches took the jolly party to Mariveles, which is an hour's sail from Corregidor. Arriving there about four o'clock, the guests had many pleasures from which to choose. Dr. Simonson, in charge of the Quarantine Station, put everything at their disposal. Attractive walks led to the Bubbling Springs and to old and historic churches and fortifications. A stretch of white, sandy beach offered fine bathing possibilities, and a cool and shady summer house covered with climbing vines was an excellent place for bridge. About six o'clock two fires were built on the beach, and to show that it was a real "barbecue" two little pigs were roasted over them. Each guest was given a soldier's kit and, forming in line, was given rations. After supper dancing was enjoyed on the long pier, the scout band playing the latest popular music and the full moon giving all the light that was necessary.

An unusually large number of the officers and ladies of Corregidor attended Mrs. Phillips' at home on Wednesday. Mrs. Peck poured tea and Mrs. Steele served punch. Major and Mrs. Steele entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. B. H. L. Williams and Lieut. and Mrs. MacGregor. Mrs. Porter gave a bridge party on Thursday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Peck, Avery, Vose, Steele, Patterson and MacGregor. A dinner party was given on Thursday by Major Patterson and for Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Capt. and Mrs. Phipps, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly and Major Ferguson. Gen. and Mrs. Bailey gave a pretty buffet luncheon on Friday in honor of Mrs. Barry. Mrs. Sidney Cloman and her niece, Miss Natalie Campbell; Mrs. Fitch, Colonel Kimball, and Major and Mrs. Davis. Guests from Corregidor included Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly, Lieut. and Mrs. Ottosen and Lieutenants Stanley and Clifford. Music was furnished by the Artillery band.

#### FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., March 28, 1916.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Barry had dinner Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Barth, Major and Mrs. Davis, Colonel McCaw and Major Manley. Col. and Mrs. Hinds gave a dinner on Friday for Major and Mrs. Weeks, Capt. and Mrs. Grimes, Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Murphy and Colonel McCaw. In the bridge tournament on Thursday evening at the officers' club there were forty-four entries and the competition was keen. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Knowlton and Captain Reese and Capt. and Miss Abbott.

Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Barnes, of Camp Stotsenburg, are taking the Southern Island trip. Their two small daughters, Judith and Louise, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Hensley, in the Cavalry garrison. Major and Mrs. Ray entertained Gen. and Mrs. Hunter Liggett at dinner on Tuesday; afterward the party attended the theater. Mrs. George S. Young and her daughter, Miss Polly Young, who have been spending the last few days at Olongapo, returned to the post last Saturday. Mrs. Bunker, wife of Capt. Paul D. Bunker, C.A.C., of Corregidor, was a week-end visitor in Manila and Fort McKinley this week.

Col. and Mrs. Shunk, 15th Cav., entertained at dinner on Tuesday in honor of the officers and their wives who have recently joined that regiment. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Payne, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry and Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot. Col. and Mrs. Poore, 15th Inf., entertained at supper at the officers' club on Sunday for Colonel Gordon, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry, Lieut. and Mrs. Mauborgne, Miss Poore, Lieutenants Winfree, Pigott and Mallon.

Mr. Julian Wolfson was host at a tiffin on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Black, Lieut. and Mrs. Hensley, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot, Miss Wolfson and Dr. Clark. The party spent the afternoon shoot at the Tiro al Blanco club. Among the many supper parties given at the officers' club Sunday was one given by Capt. and Mrs. Conrad for Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Majors and Mesdames Knowlton, Jones, Cloman and Weeks, Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Murphy, Miss Campbell, Major Uline, Major Caldwell and Mr. Dean. Mr. Loewenstine was host at dinner on Thursday at his home in Santa Mesa for Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Lieut. and Mrs. Hensley and Mrs. Guroviti.

Major Caldwell, 15th Cav., entertained at a supper at the officers' club on Sunday for Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Major and Mrs. Knowlton, Capt. and Mrs. Conrad and Major Cloman. Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall had dinner Friday for Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Capt. and Mrs. Black, Colonel Gordon, Major Caldwell and Mrs. Toovey. Lieut. and Mrs. Mauborgne gave a dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Poore, the Misses Poore and Lieutenants Pigott and Winfree.

The Saturday night hog given at the officers' club in honor of the 27th Infantry and their wives was a most successful affair. In the receiving line were Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Col. and Mrs. Shunk, Col. and Mrs. Young, Mrs. Wilder, Colonel Gordon, Colonel Barth, Capt. and Mrs. Eaton. Supper was served for about 150 guests. Major and Mrs. Cloman entertained at dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Poore, Lieut. and Mrs. Mauborgne, Miss Campbell and Lieutenant Dean. One of the largest and most delightful affairs of the week at this post was a buffet supper given on Saturday by Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond, 8th Inf.

Gen. and Mrs. Hunter Liggett entertained for Captain Barclay at tiffin on Sunday. Col. and Mrs. Hoff entertained at dinner on Monday for Col. and Mrs. Hinds, Major and Mrs. Davis and Capt. and Mrs. Burt. Mrs. Cloman, wife of Major Cloman, 8th Inf., and her niece, Miss Natalie Campbell, leave this week for a month's visit in Japan and China. Mr. and Mrs. Birkett had dinner on Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Conrad, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall and Mr. Toovey.

Capt. and Mrs. McDonald entertained before the dance on Friday for Major and Mrs. Price, Capt. and Mesdames Cochen, Turtle, Phipps, Wheatley, Bartlett and Colvin and Lieut. and Mrs. Clark. Dr. Ingold entertained at dinner on Friday for Gen. and Mrs. Bailey, the Misses Bailey, Major and Mrs. Jenks, Capt. and Mrs. Terrell, Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews, Lieut. and Mrs. Pell and Lieutenant Johnson at Fort Mills, Corregidor. Mrs. Gandy and Miss Lila Gandy, of Manila, are spending a few days on Corregidor this week as guests of Gen. and Mrs. Bailey.

The clay pigeon shoot held at this post last Friday was a very successful affair. Two teams competed in the shoot, one 8th Infantry and one 15th Cavalry team of five men each. The 8th Infantry team won by 51 to 50, and Capt. Morton

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C. Mumma, 15th Cav., won the individual score with 17 out of a possible 20. The teams were as follows: 15th Cavalry—Captains Mumma and Palmer and Lieutenants Schwenck, Dickman and McIntosh; 8th Infantry—Captains Ball and Bankhead and Lieutenants Evans, Marshall and McClure. Mrs. Cloman, wife of Major Cloman, 8th Inf., entertained at tea at the officers' club on Friday in honor of her niece, Miss Natalie Campbell.

The Army baseball league, recently organized in the islands, began its first series at this post Saturday with a game between the 8th Infantry and the 15th Cavalry teams. A large and enthusiastic crowd enjoyed a good game, which resulted in a victory for the 8th Infantry, 7 to 1.

Mrs. Donald McCord, of Camp Stotsenburg, and her small son, Sammy, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Shunk on Wednesday. A number of gay parties were given at Olongapo last week for the visiting ladies. On Monday Comdr. and Mrs. Simpson gave a dinner for Mrs. Cloman, Mrs. Young, Miss Polly Young, Miss Campbell, Bishop Brent, Dr. Kennedy, Paymaster Wise and Lieutenant Beck. On Wednesday Dr. Kennedy gave a dance in honor of Miss Young. On Tuesday afternoon a picnic party was formed by Major and Mrs. Weeks, Col. and Mrs. Burr, Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond, Major and Mrs. Cloman, Major and Mrs. Callan, Capt. and Mrs. Conrad, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Murphy, Major Caldwell and Lieutenant Brown, who motored out to Silang and had supper by moonlight.

#### HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Fort Shafter, H.T., April 17, 1916.

The transport Logan carried away from Honolulu a number of people from Fort Shafter, some on leave and others to join their new regiments on the mainland. Among these were Lieut. William Rose, Capt. and Mrs. Otto B. Rosenbaum, Master Boo Rosenbaum and Miss Hill, house guest of her sister, Mrs. Robert Lyon. Col. and Mrs. Walter H. Chatfield and Mrs. Tupper were also passengers on this transport, and their many friends gathered on the deck of the Logan to bid them bon voyage. Col. and Mrs. Chatfield's stateroom was filled with flowers and other tokens of esteem. The 2d Infantry band played for a half hour on the dock before sailing time.

Miss Elizabeth Rosenbaum did not accompany her parents to the mainland, but will enter Oahu College as a resident student until their return from leave. Lieut. and Mrs. Woodfin G. Jones, who have been living at the Donna in Honolulu during the winter owing to shortage of quarters at the garrison, have taken Capt. and Mrs. Clyde R. Parker's quarters in the cantonment while they are away on the mainland.

Lieut. and Mrs. Paul S. Reinecke entertained at dinner last Friday for Major and Mrs. William R. Dashiell and Major and Mrs. Raymond. Mrs. Alfred L. Rockwood was hostess last Monday evening for the Bridge club at the 2d Infantry club. Capt. R. H. Peck had highest score. Malcom Knowles, son of Capt. and Mrs. Alden C. Knowles, who was recently operated on at the department hospital, is out again.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas L. Crystal gave a Sunday supper for Capt. and Mrs. Albert P. Clark and Lieut. and Mrs. Hobley. Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde R. Abraham had Lieut. and Mrs. Woodfin G. Jones as dinner guests last Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert G. Calder entertained at dinner for Mrs. Raymond A. Wheeler last Tuesday.

Mrs. Joseph A. McAndrews and her two daughters, Shirley and Pam McAndrews, arrive on the Sheridan from San Francisco Thursday. Mrs. McAndrews has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Brown, in San Francisco for several weeks. Capt. and Mrs. James E. Bell had dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph A. McAndrews. Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson and their little son, Junior Richardson, motored out to Haleiwa Saturday to spend a week at the Haleiwa hotel.

The transport Sheridan from San Francisco, Thursday brought two additional officers to the 2d Infantry, Col. R. C. Roberts and Major William Weigel. Colonel Roberts, detailed on special duty at Department Headquarters, will reside in Honolulu. At present he is a guest of the Young hotel, to remain until joined by Mrs. Roberts and his family, who were detained in the States on account of illness. Major Weigel has selected the quarters that will be vacated shortly when Major B. J. Edger moves to Honolulu. Major Weigel is house guest of Col. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson.

#### NOTES FROM THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

Tientsin, China, March 18, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Stone and Mrs. G. G. Bartlett spent a few days in Tongshan recently; Capt. and Mrs. Stone as guests of Dr. and Mrs. Le Hardy and Mrs. Bartlett as guest of Major and Mrs. Sladen. Major and Mrs. Sladen gave a supper party for Capt. and Mesdames Stone and Fry, Lieut. and Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Borden, Dr. and Mrs. Le Hardy and Miss Lattimore. Mrs. Bartlett, Captain Keck and Lieutenants Leonard and Creed. Captain Keck and Lieutenants Creed and Leonard entertained at a breakfast on Sunday, and Dr. and Mrs. Le Hardy entertained at dinner Sunday evening.

Mrs. Weeks entertained at tea on Feb. 18. Lieut. and Mrs. Murray entertained at tea, with dancing, the following afternoon. Helen Nelly entertained the children of the regiment to celebrate her eleventh birthday anniversary on Feb. 23. Lieut. and Mrs. Nelly entertained at an informal dance that evening. Chaplain and Mrs. Watts had dinner Feb. 23 for Gen. and Mrs. Morrison, Lieut. and Mesdames Bartlett and Castle, Mrs. Dailey and Major Woodward. Capt. and Mrs. Persons entertained at dinner on Thursday following. Col. Harry Hale and Capt. F. H. Burton arrived Feb. 25 for station with the 15th; Colonel Hale, guest of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Morrison, and Capt. and Mrs. Burton guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Castle.

Mrs. Miller entertained four tables of bridge on Friday. Mesdames Weeks, Castle and Griswold were at home on Friday at the residence of Lieut. and Mrs. Griswold. Lieut. and Mrs. Griswold entertained at a chafing-dish supper that evening. Dancing was enjoyed during the afternoon and evening. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Smiley on Monday entertained the officers and ladies in honor of Colonel Hale, Captains Ford and Burton





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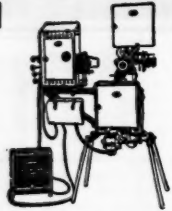
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are being congratulated as the new adjutant and quartermaster of the regiment.

A most enjoyable evening dance was given by Capt. Stanley H. Ford on Saturday; music by the 15th Infantry orchestra. Mrs. Dockery entertained five tables of bridge on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Paul W. Baade arrived on Wednesday, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Nelly.

The American Minister and Mrs. Reinech, of Peking, tendered the officers and ladies of the China Expedition a most elaborate dinner on March 4. Officers and ladies of the Legation Marine Guard and many civilian residents of Peking were guests for the dance which followed the dinner. The guests from Tientsin were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Morrison, Colonel Hale, Major and Mrs. Shook, Capt. and Mesdames Stone, Christie, Dockery, Burton, Lieut. and Mesdames Bartlett, Nelly, Baade, Weeks, Castle, Mrs. Dailey, Captains Ford, Major and Lieutenants Bagby, Early, Kroner, Ford, Doe. Guests from Tongshan were Lieut. and Mrs. Hayes, Captain Keck and Lieutenant Creed. Music was furnished by the Marine band. Mrs. Isaac Newell, wife of the military attaché of Peking, entertained the visiting people at a buffet luncheon on Sunday noon, when there followed a most interesting trip up on Coal Hill, from which a clear view is gotten of the Forbidden City, the palaces where the small Chinese Emperor lives, and the home of the president, Yuan Shi Kai.

Capt. and Mrs. Persons were at home on Thursday at an informal tea-dance. Mr. McIntyre entertained several of the Army people at a dance on Saturday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Stone's dinner guests for Monday evening following were Gen. and Mrs. Morrison, Capt. and Mrs. Burton, Baron de Caters, Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks entertained at dinner the same evening. Mrs. Bierhower had five tables of bridge on Tuesday.

Mrs. Nelly entertained at bridge on Thursday for her sister, Mrs. Baade. Mesdames Dailey, Weeks and Griswold assisted at the tea table. Mrs. C. B. Clark entertained at a St. Patrick's bridge on Friday, when prizes were won by Mesdames Murray, Cade and Bell. Captain Major has as house guests Mrs. Stomback, Mrs. Lewis Cox and Miss Crocker. He entertained for them on Friday afternoon at an informal reception and dance.

Several dinners were given at the Astor house on Saturday, when a St. Patrick's dinner-dance was given. Those who entertained were Major J. E. Woodward, Capt. and Mrs. Cade, Lieut. and Mrs. Bump, Captain Major and Lieutenant Ford. With the assistance of Chaplain Watts, the enlisted men of the regiment have commenced the publication of a weekly newspaper, the regimental press to be utilized for the printing.

A mounted detachment consisting of Lieut. G. G. Bartlett, Sergeant Rice, Privates Collins and Erwin entered the reconnaissance ride which was arranged by Lieutenant Colonel Vantravers, of the French contingent in Tientsin. Other teams competing represented the French regular troops and Tientsin British Volunteer Corps. After the completion of the ride at the French arsenal a buffet luncheon was served to guests and members of the teams.

Capt. and Mrs. Burton have taken the Kent house, furnished, on Chantecleer Villas.

Tientsin, China, March 31, 1916.

Lieut. C. C. Early entertained on Sunday afternoon in Mrs. Dailey's honor at the German Club concert. Capt. and Mrs. Persons had dinner on Tuesday for Mrs. Baade, Lieut. and Mrs. Nelly, Lieutenants Bagby and Doe. Several came in later for dancing. Major and Mrs. Dwyer, entertaining for Captain Major's guests, Mesdames Stomback, Cox and Miss Crocker, on Wednesday, had as dinner guests, Lieut. and Mrs. Griswold, Captains Ford and Major, Lieutenants Bagby and Doe, Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks entertained the same evening at dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Morrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Nelly, Mesdames Baade and Johnson and Lieutenant Ford.

Capt. and Mrs. Dockery had dinner on Thursday for Lieut. and Mesdames Nelly and Castle, Mesdames Dailey and Baade, Captain Ford and Mr. Macintyre, of Tientsin. Lieut. and Mrs. Griswold entertained four tables of bridge on Friday in Mrs. Baade's honor. The prize was won by Mrs. Max S. Murray. Capt. and Mrs. Christie entertained at dinner the same evening.

Lieutenant Bagby on Sunday evening entertained in compliment to Mesdames Stomback, Cox and Miss Crocker. Lieut. and Mrs. Castle gave a buffet supper and dance on Monday. Mesdames Baade and Dailey assisted. Col. David C. Shanks, I.G. Dept., Mrs. Shanks and two daughters are house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks. Col. Harry C. Hale, as a despidito to Gen. and Mrs. Morrison, entertained all the officers and ladies of the China Expedition at a dinner-dance at the Astor House on Wednesday evening. Covers were laid for sixty-seven guests. Those from Tongshan were Major and Mrs. Sladen, Captain Keck and Lieutenant Creed. Major and Mrs. Sladen were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett during their stay in Tientsin. Mrs. Nelly, in Mrs. Morrison's honor, entertained all the ladies at a buffet luncheon on Saturday.

## THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 1146.)

**FULTON** (stationship). Lieut. James D. Willson. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.  
**TONOPAH** (monitor). Lieut. Robert T. Merrill. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.  
**MACDONOUGH** (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Robert M. Hinckley. Sailed April 29 from Key West, Fla., for the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**WORDEN** (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Joseph M. B. Smith. Sailed April 30 from Key West, Fla., for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.  
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**CHARLESTON** (tender). 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. Edward H. Campbell. Sailed April 26 from San Diego, Cal., for Cristobal, Canal Zone.  
**POTOMAC** (tender). Chief Btsn. Peter Emery. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.  
**SEVERN** (tender). Lieut. Garnet Hulings. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.  
**C-1** (submarine). Lieut. Lawrence F. Reifsnider. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.  
**C-2** (submarine). Lieut. Schuyler Mills. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.  
**C-3** (submarine) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Lieut. William L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.  
**C-4** (submarine). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.  
**C-5** (submarine). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

### Second Division.

Lieut. Ralph A. Koch, Commander.  
**OZARK** (tender). Lieut. Conant Taylor. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**D-1** (submarine). Lieut. Carroll Q. Wright. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.  
**D-2** (submarine). Lieut. Percy K. Robottom. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.  
**D-3** (submarine). Lieut. Robert H. English. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.  
**E-1** (submarine). Lieut. Eric L. Barr. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

### Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank L. Pinney, Commander.  
Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
**G-1** (submarine). Lieut. Harold M. Bemis. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
**G-2** (submarine). Lieut. Robert A. White. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
**G-4** (submarine). Lieut. Paul F. Foster. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

### Fourth Division.

Lieut. Ronan C. Grady, Commander.  
Send mail for boats of this division to Fort Monroe, Va.  
**TALLAHASSEE** (tender). Lieut. Harold Jones. Sailed April 30 from Key West, Fla., for Hampton Roads, Va.  
**K-1** (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. Sailed April 30 from Key West, Fla., for Hampton Roads, Va.  
**K-2** (submarine). Lieut. Edgar M. Williams. Sailed April 30 from Key West, Fla., for Hampton Roads, Va.  
**K-5** (submarine). Lieut. Ronan C. Grady. Sailed April 30 from Key West, Fla., for Hampton Roads, Va.  
**K-6** (submarine). Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt. Sailed April 30 from Key West, Fla., for Hampton Roads, Va.

### Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd, Commander.  
**BUSHNELL** (tender). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
**L-1** (submarine). Lieut. George A. Rood. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
**L-3** (submarine). Lieut. Deupree J. Friedell. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

### MINING AND MINE SWEEPING DIVISION.

Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, Commander.  
**SAN FRANCISCO** (mine depot ship). (Flagship of division commander.) Comdr. Arthur MacArthur. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
**BALTIMORE** (mine depot ship). Comdr. Frank H. Clark. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
**DUBUQUE** (mine training ship). Lieut. Comdr. Leonard R. Sargent. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

**LEBANON** (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
**ONTARIO** (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
**PATAPSCO** (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
**PATUXENT** (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
**SONOMA** (tender). Lieut. Edmund S. R. Brandt. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

### AUXILIARY DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, Commander.  
**VESTAL** (repair ship). (Flagship of Division Commander.) Comdr. Ernest L. Bennett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
**ARETHUSA** (fuel ship, merchant complement). Richard Werner, master. Sailed April 26 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Port Arthur, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**CELTIC** (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Wilbert Smith. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
**OULOGA** (supply ship). Lieut. John Grady. At Port-au-Prince, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**CYCLOPS** (fuel ship, merchant complement). George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**JUPITER** (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
**NEPTUNE** (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.  
**ORION** (fuel ship, merchant complement). Fred E. Horton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**SOLACE** (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

### ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.  
**ALABAMA**, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Lieut. Darrell P. Wickersham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
**CHICAGO**, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Emory F. Clement. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
**GEORGIA**, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
**ILLINOIS**, battleship—second line, 13(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
**KEARSARGE**, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
**MISSOURI**, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Robert Henderson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
**NORTH DAKOTA**, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Harry A. Field. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
**OHIO**, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Myles Joyce. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
**VIRGINIA**, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). Capt. Richard H. Jackson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
**WASHINGTON**, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton O. Decker. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
**WISCONSIN**, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Charles H. Shaw. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

### PACIFIC FLEET.

Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander-in-Chief.  
Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Raleigh, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
**SAN DIEGO**, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. At San Diego, Cal.  
**ANNAPOLIS**, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh. On the West coast of Mexico.  
**BUFFALO**, transport, 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.  
**CHATTANOOGA**, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. On the West coast of Mexico.  
**CLEVELAND**, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. At San Diego, Cal.  
**DENVER**, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Martin E. Trench. On the West coast of Mexico.  
**RALEIGH**, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**YORKTOWN**, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. William H. Standley. On the West coast of Mexico.

### FLEET AUXILIARIES.

**GLACIER** (supply ship). Lieut. Frank B. Freyer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
**IROQUOIS** (tender). Btsn. Frank Bruce. At San Pedro, Cal.  
**NANSHAN** (fuel ship, merchant complement). William D. Pridaux, master. At San Diego, Cal.  
**NERO** (fuel ship, merchant complement). William J. Kelton, master. At San Francisco, Cal.  
**SATURN** (fuel ship, merchant complement). Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

### TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.  
**MILWAUKEE**, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Flotilla Commander.) Lieut. Comdr. Manley H. Simons. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

### First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. William A. Glassford, Commander.  
**PAUL JONES** (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William A. Glassford. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
**PREBLE** (destroyer). Lieut. Vance D. Chapline. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
**STEWART** (destroyer). Lieut. Bernard O. Wills. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
**WHIPPLE** (destroyer). Lieut. Harry J. Abbott. At San Diego, Cal.

### Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Willis W. Bradley, Commander.  
**HULL** (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Willis W. Bradley. At San Diego, Cal.  
**HOPKINS** (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At San Diego, Cal.  
**LAWRENCE** (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel E. Barbey. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
**TRUXTON** (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel J. Callaghan. At San Diego, Cal.

### First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Francis W. Scanland, Commander.  
**INTREPID** (barracks ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
**F-1** (submarine). In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
**F-2** (submarine). In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
**F-3** (submarine). Lieut. Francis W. Scanland. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

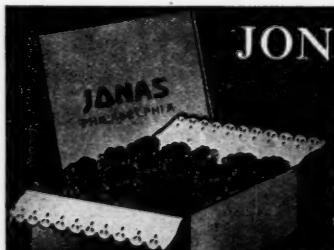
### Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. William B. Howe, Commander.  
**CHEYENNE** (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At San Pedro, Cal.  
**H-1** (submarine). Lieut. George A. Trever. At San Pedro, Cal.  
**H-2** (submarine). Lieut. Frederick C. Sherman. At San Pedro, Cal.  
**H-3** (submarine). Lieut. Harry R. Bogusch. At San Pedro, Cal.

### Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas C. Hart, Commander.  
**ALERT** (tender). Lieut. Frank J. Lowry. At Honolulu, H.T.  
**K-8** (submarine). Lieut. Norman L. Kirk. At Honolulu, H.T.

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A BIG, square, green and gold gift box of candy, with 20 full ounces (1½ pounds) of mouth-melting, heavily-coated chocolates—30 unusual kinds. Packed in two dainty trays, each chocolate protected by a separate container. Mailed absolutely fresh, the day they're made. Enclose a dollar, with your card, and her address. Then your card goes into a big, 20-ounce box of the most delicious, richly-flavored chocolates that she ever received.

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K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At Honolulu, H.T.  
K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Howard D. Bode. At Honolulu, H.T.  
K-8 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At Honolulu, H.T.

## PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, Commander-in-Chief.  
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fullam.) Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. At San Diego, Cal. Address there.  
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Charles S. McWhorter. At Seattle, Wash. Address there. The Albany has been temporarily assigned to the Washington Naval Militia during the overhaul of the Vicksburg.  
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Roscoe O. MacFall. At San Diego, Cal. Address there.  
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Hugh Brown. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Oregon is assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.  
PERRY (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Lieut. Harry A. McClure. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. Orin G. Murfin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

## ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.  
Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

## FIRST DIVISION.

BROOKLYN, cruiser, first class, 20(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winterhalter.) Comdr. George O. Day. At Shanghai, China.  
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewell. At Amoy, China.  
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. At Swatow, China.

## SECOND DIVISION.

ELOANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. Lewis Cox. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
MONAGACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harvey Delano. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Samuel W. King. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

## THIRD DIVISION.

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Ensign Julian B. Timberlake. At Canton, China.  
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Richard R. Mann. At Swatow, China.

## TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

MOHICAN (stationary tender). (Flotilla flagship.) Chief Bttn. Owen T. Hurdle. At the submarine base, naval station, Cavite, P.I.

## FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Lieut. Sherwood Picking, jr., Division Commander.  
MONADNOCK, tender, 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Miles P. Refo. Operating in Manila Bay.  
A-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood. Manila Bay.  
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Edwin T. Short. Manila Bay.  
A-4 (submarine). Ensign Stuart E. Bray. Manila Bay.  
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Albert H. Rooks. Manila Bay.  
A-6 (submarine). Ensign Solomon H. Geer. Manila Bay.  
A-7 (submarine). Lieut. William M. Quigley. Manila Bay.  
B-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood, jr. Manila Bay.  
B-2 (submarine). Lieut. Sherwood Picking. Manila Bay.  
B-3 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph R. Mann, jr. Manila Bay.

## FIRST DESTROYER DIVISION.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Division Commander.  
ABAREND (fuel ship acting as tender), merchant complement. Edward O. Jones, master. At Manila, P.I.  
DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.  
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur A. Garcelon, jr. At Manila, P.I.  
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Amsden. At Manila, P.I.  
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. George H. Bowdley. At Olongapo, P.I.  
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

## AUXILIARIES.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Robert B. Powers, master. At Nagasaki, Japan.  
MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Lieut. David A. Scott. At Manila, P.I.  
PIRCATAQUA (tender). Chief Bttn. William Derrington. At the naval station, Guam.

WOMPATUOK (tug). Chief Bttn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

## VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bttn. Gustav Freudendorf. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. Sailed April 30 from Hampton Roads, Va. for Cristobal, Canal Zone. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
CASSAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac F. Shurtleff, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
CONYNGHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At Cramps Ship Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
DOWNES (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Keller. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
EAGLE (converted yacht). Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. Surveying in Haytian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
FARAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Merritt Hodson. The Faragut is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At San Pedro, Cal. Address there.  
FORTUNE (tug). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
G-8 (submarine). Lieut. Felix X. Gygas. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.  
HANCOCK (transport, 8(b)). Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. Surveying off the Atlantic coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., New Orleans, La.  
HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. Sailed April 29 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
IRIS (tender). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
JACOB JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William S. Pye. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
KANAWHA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Port Arthur, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
L-1 (submarine). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. John G. Church. Surveying off Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Huff. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. Sailed April 25 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Cristobal, Canal Zone. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 3(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. The Montgomery is at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., under repair. Address there.  
NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed April 29 from Olongapo, P.I., for the Island of Guam. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
NEVADA, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. William S. Sims. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
OKLAHOMA, battleship, ten 14-inch guns. Capt. Roger Welles. Placed in commission at Philadelphia, Pa., May 2, 1916. Will proceed to New York to have turret equipment installed and some minor details completed.  
PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. Cruising off the South coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PORTER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Franklin D. Karna. Sailed May 1 from New York for Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed May 1 from Nagasaki, Japan, for Honolulu, H.T. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. John Wilbur. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem is acting as receiving ship at Boston.  
SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
STERLING (fuel ship) (merchant complement). Lieut. Comdr. Hayne Ellis in temporary command. At Naples, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. August C. Wilhelm. In ordinary at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
TUCKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Benyaud B. Wygant. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.  
VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bttn. Frederick R. Hazard. At the naval station, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. David A. McBain, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

[Note.—We omit the Tugs in Commission, Vessels of the Public Marine Schools, Receiving and Station Ships, Fish Commission Vessels, Torpedo Vessels in Ordinary, Tugs, Vessels Out of Commission and Naval Militia Vessels this week. The only changes since the list was published in our last issue are the following: Supply has arrived at Guam, and the Mayrant, Philadelphia, Pompey and Olongapo have been placed out of commission.]

## UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

## MAJOR GEN. GEORGE BARNETT COMMANDANT.

Col. Charles H. Laughheimer, Adj. and Insp.; Col. Charles L. McCawley, Q.M.; Col. George Richards, Paymr.; Col. John A. Lejeune, Assistant to Commandant; Capt. Thomas Holcomb, jr., and Earl H. Ellis, Aids.  
Capt. David B. Wills, A.P.M., in charge of A.P.M. Office, New York, N.Y.  
Lieut. Col. Cyrus S. Radford, Depot Q.M., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Lieut. Col. Henry C. Haines, A.A. and L. Asst. Adj. and Insp.'s Office; Major Hugh Matthews, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M.; Major William G. Powell, A.P.M., Asst. Paymr.'s Office, all San Francisco, Cal.; Major Norman G. Burton, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M., Cavite, P.I.  
1st Brigade, Marine Corps Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Col. L. W. T. Waller commanding; 8d Co., attached to Brig. Hqrs. Artillery Battln., 1st, 9th, 13th Cos., Major R. H. Dunlap commanding.  
1st Regt., 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 19th, 22d Cos., Col. Eli K. Cole commanding.  
2d Regt., 7th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 23d Cos., Col. Theodore P. Kane commanding.

In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.O.O. indicates non-

## Submarine Boats

Even Keel Type

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Managing Director, R. H. M. ROBINSON, Late Naval Constructor, U. S. Navy



## Jeffery Quad

Drives, Brakes and Steers on all Four Wheels  
Designed and Built for Army Service  
The Thomas E. Jeffery Company  
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commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

## Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., Capt. John W. Wadleigh.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Capt. Harry O. Smith.  
M. Bks., N. Hospital, Boston, Mass., N.O.O.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., 1st Lieut. Ross S. Kingsbury.  
M. Bks., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., 2d Lieut. Theodore A. Secor.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Major Randolph C. Berkeley.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba, Capt. Douglas C. McDougal.  
M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., 2d Lieut. Sidney N. Raynor.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Thomas M. Clinton.  
M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., 21st Co., 2d Lieut. Harold C. Pierce.  
M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.O.O.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., Capt. Clifford P. Meyer.  
M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.O.O.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 30th, 33d Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmany.  
N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., Capt. Paul E. Chamberlin.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., 8th Co., Capt. Richard M. Cutts.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Capt. James T. Bootes.  
M. Det., N. Hosp., New York, N.Y., N.O.O.  
M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Hamilton D. South.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Col. James E. Mahoney.  
M. Det., N. Hosp., Norfolk, Va., N.O.O.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. Theodore E. Backstrom.  
M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos.  
M. Det., Col. Wendell C. Neville.  
M. Bks., Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., Capt. Edward B. Cole.  
Aviation Section, Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., 1st Lieut. Alfred A. Cunningham.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., 2d, 10th Cos., Capt. Logan Feland.  
M. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Elias R. Beadle.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. James McE. Huey.  
N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Lieut. Col. Albertus W. Catlin.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Col. C. M. Perkins.  
M. Bks., San Diego, Cal. (4th Regiment, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 31st, 32d, 34th Cos.), Col. Joseph H. Pendleton.  
M. Bks., Washington, D.C., Col. Charles A. Doyen.  
M. Det., N. Hosp., Washington, D.C., N.O.O.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., Capt. Thomas H. Brown.  
M.C.R.R., Winthrop, Md., Major George C. Reid.

## Ship Detachments.

M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. Howard H. Kipp.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Brooklyn, 1st Lieut. William C. Powers, jr.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Castine, N.O.O.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Robert W. Voeth.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Arthur B. Owens.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. John A. Hughes.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 2d Lieut. Oliver Floyd.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.O.O.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, N.O.O.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, 1st Lieut. Sydney S. Lee.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, 1st Lieut. Charles J. Miller.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Richmond Bryant.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, Capt. Nelson P. Vulte.  
14th Co., U.S.S. Kentucky (temp.), 2 Lieut. Roy D. Lowell.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Louisiana, 1st Lieut. William C. Wise, jr.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Machias, N.O.O.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Marietta, N.O.O.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Mayflower, N.O.O.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, 1st Lieut. Littleton W. T. Waller, jr.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Nebraska, 1st Lieut. Edwin H. Brainard.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Nevada, Capt. Charles H. Lyman.  
M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Samuel W. Bogan.  
M. Det., U.S.S. New Jersey, 1st Lieut. Benjamin S. Berry.  
M. Det., U.S.S. New York, Capt. Giles Bishop, jr.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Oklahoma, Capt. Jay M. Salladay.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Prairie, N.O.O.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Rhode Island, Capt. Herbert J. Hirschinger.  
M. Det., U.S.S. San Diego, 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Gardner.  
M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. Andrew B. Drnn.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Southey, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., N.O.O.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Tennessee, 1st Lieut. Ralph L. Shepard.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. Thomas O. Turner.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, Capt. Charles B. Taylor.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Vermont, Capt. Harry R. Lay.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Yorktown, N.O.O.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Wilmington, 2d Lieut. Maurice S. Berry.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Berton W. Sibley.

## GERMAN WAR CASUALTIES.

Obviously the greater part of the German casualty list—what Allied writers are pleased to call German wastage—is made up by wounded, says R. J. Oberföhr in the New York Evening Post. "How the immense mass of wounded have been dealt with is of vital influence upon the present strength of the battling armies. From the medical periodical *Medizinische Reform* I gather the following table showing the percentage of cured, deceased



and disabled men of the German army, covering all the cases treated in German hospitals during the first year of war:

	Cured so as to be fit for active service.	Deceased.	Disabled.
1914.			
August .....	84.8	3.0	12.2
September .....	88.1	2.7	9.1
October .....	88.9	2.4	8.7
November .....	87.3	2.1	10.6
December .....	87.8	1.7	10.5
1915.			
January .....	88.7	1.4	9.9
February .....	88.6	1.3	10.0
March .....	88.9	1.6	9.5
April .....	91.2	1.4	7.4
May .....	91.8	1.4	6.7
June .....	91.7	1.2	7.1
July .....	91.8	1.2	7.0
August .....	91.1	1.2	7.7
Average .....	89.5	1.7	8.3

Accordingly, about ninety per cent. of all wounded German soldiers return to active service. If that fact were duly taken into account, we would, perhaps, hear less of Germany's impending collapse on account of shortage of men.

#### FOLLOWING TACTICS.

An incident occurring some years ago at an Army post near Washington is recalled by a correspondent of the New York Sun, as follows: Lieutenant W., a genial old Irishman with a mellow brogue, had established a class for the instruction of "rookies" in the theory of company drill, using Upton's "Tactics" as a text.

"Private H., can you execute double time to the right or left when in company front?"

"No, sir."

"Why not?"

"You wouldn't have room to step. You'd tread on the next fellow's feet and throw the line—"

"No, no, no, that's no reason at all. I'll tell ye;

it's because—now listen to me—it is because—it is— not—so—laid—down—in—tactics!"

According to the estimate of the New York Tribune the approximate value of supplies classed as war material shipped to the Allies by the United States during the eighteen months of the war ended Feb. 29 last was two billion dollars. The brass exports for March were approximately \$24,000,000, or nearly four times as great as the total shipments during the calendar year 1914. More than half a million horses and mules, valued at approximately \$109,000,000, were sold to the Entente Powers during the eighteen months. Exports of horse-shoes to these countries were valued at \$2,552,637, and 289 aeroplanes, valued at \$2,312,910, and parts of aeroplanes valued at \$3,199,935, were sold to the Allies. Arms and ammunition valued at more than \$250,000,000 found their way to the Allies. Shipments of firearms were valued at \$16,262,088; cartridges, \$33,278,231; dynamite, \$2,693,414; gunpowder, \$84,458,521; all other explosives, \$121,000,139. The approximate value of automobiles and parts of automobiles sold to the Entente Powers by the United States were valued at approximately \$105,000,000. Of the nearly \$27,000,000 worth of men's boots and shoes sold to these Powers, Italy bought nearly one-half, or 3,838,742 pairs, valued at \$12,184,000. Meat and dairy products, breadstuffs and other food products sold to the Entente Powers to the close of February last were valued at close to \$900,000,000. Other exports of war supplies were: "All other chemicals," \$42,878,127; copper, \$155,384,399; tires for automobiles, \$14,004,358; barbed wire, approximately \$16,000,000; nickel, \$11,000,000; zinc, \$42,786,083; lead, \$13,000,000; harness and saddles, \$13,800,000.

If the war lasts until Aug. 1 next it will have cost the European nations about \$45,000,000,000, according to a computation made by the Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York. The war is costing \$650,000,000 a week at present. The cost to Great Britain for two years' warfare will be \$11,600,000,000

up to Aug. 1; the cost to Germany a trifle less than that, and France's outlay will be \$9,250,000,000 approximately. It will be shown that total military expenditures of all the belligerent nations in the first year were approximately \$17,500,000,000, and in the second year they will be \$28,000,000,000 if hostilities continue till Aug. 1 next.

The logic of force and the value of preparedness are perfectly illustrated by this anecdote related by the Evening Post: A "Tommy" was lying in hospital, beside him a watch of curious and foreign design. The attending doctor was interested. "Where did your watch come from?" he asked. "A German giv' it me," he answered. A little piqued, the doctor inquired how the foe had come to convey this token of esteem and affection. "E 'ad to," was the laconic reply.

At the annual meeting of the German Surgeons' Association held in Berlin on April 28, Dr. Schuening, chief surgeon of the German army, read a paper in which he stated that tetanus had been wiped out by the army surgeons in the present war. Of the wounded treated in German hospitals 90.1 per cent. recovered and were fit to return to active service while only 1.5 per cent. of the wounded and sick died.

Holland has followed the example of Germany and France; according to a despatch from The Hague, all clocks in Holland were set forward one hour at midnight on May 1 in order to save light and heat during the day. The action was taken as a result of the adoption of the daylight saving bill by both houses of Parliament.

Soldier from the trenches (after having listened patiently to some tall yarns of happenings in the North Sea): "Now, look 'ere, Sindbad, 'ow many times in this war 'ave you been drowned outright?"—The Sketch.

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